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U.S., Russian Ships Face Off in Search

WAKKANAI, Japan — U.S. and Soviet flotillas hunting for wreckage and flight recorders from the downed South Korean airliner faced off in international waters near Moneron Island on Thursday. The Russians sent down a minisubmarine and marked an area with buoys, Japanese officials reported. The Soviet Union had 24 ships in an area 20 miles (32 kilometers) north of Moneron, including the

U.S. Senate rejects tougher sanctions against Russia for attacking the Korean jet. Page 3.
International aviation authorities open an emergency meeting in Montreal. Page 3.

guided missile cruiser *Petropavlovsk*. The United States had five vessels in an area 18 miles northeast of Moneron, the destroyer *Ellet*, the frigate *Badger*, the cutter *Monroe* and the special search vessels *Narragansett* and *Conserve*, the officials said.

They said the Soviet rescue ship *Georgi Kozmin* had first lowered the minisub and then retrieved it and put out two marker buoys as darkness set in. "It is clear that [the Russians] are carrying out some kind of underwater operation, possibly the search for the wreckage," Rear Admiral Masayoshi Kato of Japan's Maritime Safety Agency said in Wakkanai. William F. Clark, President Ronald Reagan's adviser for national security affairs, speaking to reporters Wednesday in Washington, predicted that the Russians would fabricate evidence to prove the "big lie" that "an innocent, stray plane was on a spy mission in the dark of night over Soviet Union islands." The 2,400-ton *Narragansett* and the 1,530-ton *Conserve* carry de-



President Chaim Herzog

Begin, in Seclusion, Tenders Resignation

By Edward Walsh
Washington Post Service
JERUSALEM — An apparently incapacitated Prime Minister Menachem Begin tendered Thursday a letter that was delivered to President Chaim Herzog by the Israeli cabinet secretary, Dan Meridor.

Delivery of the letter to Mr. Herzog early Thursday afternoon brought the automatic resignation of the Begin government, which has been in power since 1977 and which was reelected in 1981. It came more than two weeks after Mr. Begin announced his decision to resign amid mounting concerns and speculation about his physical and emotional health.

Under Israeli law, Mr. Herzog is required to consult with leaders of the political parties represented in Israel's parliament, the Knesset, and to ask one of them to try to form a new government. That is expected to be Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir, chosen by Mr. Begin's Herut party as his successor. Earlier this week Mr. Shamir reached an agreement with other leaders of the existing government coalition to remain in power under Mr. Shamir's leadership.

The consultations will not begin until Sunday, following observance of the Jewish Sabbath, the holiest day in the Jewish calendar. If Mr. Shamir's agreement with leaders of the existing coalition holds

up, the process could be completed in a few days. However, political maneuvering is continuing. Until a new government is installed, Mr. Begin will remain as the prime minister of a "transition government." However, there now are serious doubts about his ability to function in that capacity. Despite earlier denials by Mr. Begin's aides, a well-placed source confirmed before Thursday's resignation that the 70-year-old prime minister has all but stopped eating. The source described Mr. Begin as "totally out of commission" and no longer functioning in any meaningful way as the head of the Israeli government.

Mr. Begin has not left his official residence on Balfour Street in more than a week. He did not attend Sunday's regular cabinet meeting and he failed to attend Rosh Hashana synagogue services last week marking the beginning of the new year according to the Jewish calendar.

The decision to dispatch Mr. Meridor to Mr. Herzog's residence Thursday appeared to confirm Mr. Begin's incapacitation. The prime minister has always placed great emphasis on protocol. It was thought that only the most serious disability would prevent him from appearing in public.

Mr. Begin's aides said the prime minister had developed a skin rash that has kept him from shaving and

that he did not want to be photographed in an unshaven appearance. This explanation followed assertions earlier this week by aides that Mr. Begin was suffering from a cold, the flu and finally exhaustion, but that he was resting and hoped to regain his strength.

Mr. Begin's one-sentence letter offered no explanation for the resignation.

"Dear Mr. President," it said, "According to section 23(a) of the basic law (the Government) I hereby submit my resignation from the office of prime minister." The letter was signed "Yours respectfully, and with all good wishes to you and

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Outsider Who Came In After Years in Opposition Role, Begin Emerged to Shape Middle East History

By Richard Weintraub
Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — Menachem Begin's remarkable political career spanned more than five decades. It carried him from beginnings in a militant Zionist youth group in Poland to the prime ministership of Israel and a role as shaper of the future of the Middle East.

Throughout the turbulent years in between, Mr. Begin was a relatively unknown figure, lost among better-known names such as David Ben-Gurion and Golda Meir. Even at the end of his career, he appeared something of an anomaly: a small, bespectacled man being glorified by his supporters as king of the Jews. Yet it was a deeply rooted harking back to the glories of ancient Israel that had made Mr. Begin's brand of nationalism so attractive to the largely native



Prime Minister Menachem Begin

Thousands of Students Demonstrate in Manila Over Murder of Aquino

MANILA — Thousands of student demonstrators converged at a square in central Manila on Thursday as part of an anti-government campaign protesting the murder of the opposition leader, Benigno S. Aquino Jr.

Carrying placards saying, "Justice for Aquino, justice for all victims of political repression," the students burned effigies of President Ferdinand E. Marcos, his wife Imelda, and U.S. President Ronald Reagan.

Riot policemen barricaded approaches to the presidential palace, but the only report of violence came from nearby National University, where students scuffled with security guards attempting to stop them from boycotting classes.

A police officer estimated from 5,000 to 6,000 students participated in the three-hour demonstration. About 500 riot policemen stood watch 200 yards (about 180 meters) from the rally.

Cardinal Jaime L. Sin, the Roman Catholic archbishop of Manila, issued a pastoral letter, to be read in churches Sunday, calling for a daily five-minute pause for Filipinos to say a "special prayer for justice and peace."

Beginning at noon Monday and for an indefinite period thereafter, Cardinal Sin ordered, church bells will be rung 21 times at the beginning of the prayer period and 21 times at the end.

The 21 refers to the day martial law was declared in September 1972 and the day last month when Mr. Aquino was killed while under military protection on his return from three years of self-imposed exile in the United States.

An opposition leader, Salvador H. Laurel, announced Thursday his "irrevocable" resignation from the

National Assembly, effective immediately, citing as a major reason Mr. Marcos' refusal to heed his call to step aside and form a caretaker government.

"I am now convinced that Mr. Marcos is bent on a policy of persecution and oppression that could engulf the whole nation in a tragic bloodbath," said Mr. Laurel, the president of the United Nationalist Democratic Organization.

A spokesman for the League of Filipino Students said classes were being boycotted at nine campuses in Manila, but several school officials indicated classes were being held normally in the morning.

From 10 percent to 30 percent of the students at Manila's colleges and universities stayed away from classes.



Jaime L. Sin

Reagan Looking Past Marines to Beirut Government's Survival

By Hedrick Smith
New York Times Service
WASHINGTON — The immediate focus of congressional debate over Lebanon is the continued presence and safety of U.S. Marines in the face of increasing hostilities. But for the Reagan administration, the broader, underlying concern is helping ensure the survival of the Lebanese government.

Toward that objective, President Ronald Reagan seems to have increased the potential for U.S. involvement in Lebanon by adding firepower off the coast and allowing it to be used in broader circumstances, including support for the Lebanese Army in situations that could threaten the marines.

Publicly, the administration says it has given commanders on the ground the authority to call in air strikes and naval gun support to protect themselves against attack. But privately, White House officials say that in the present circumstances it is sometimes difficult to

separate self-defense from a U.S. desire to help buttress the government of President Amin Gemayel and, even if only indirectly, to help the Lebanese government withstand military assaults.

The most explicit public statement came Tuesday from Alan D. Romberg, a State Department spokesman. Mr. Romberg said that Mr. Reagan had authorized the marines to use their own force and

offshore support not only to help defend themselves and the multinational peacekeeping force but also to help defend the Lebanese Army if it faced attacks that would endanger the marines.

On Capitol Hill, a few voices have questioned whether the nation might be imperceptibly passing an important watershed in Lebanon.

Some, including Senator Alan Cranston, a California Democrat, recalled that the marines were sent into Beirut nearly a year ago with a limited peacekeeping role in much easier circumstances than they now face.

"They are now apparently there for another purpose — to sustain in power a regime which is lined up against a variety of Lebanese fac-

ties, the Syrians and a resurgent PLO," Mr. Cranston warned, referring to the Palestine Liberation Organization. "The marines' peacekeeping mission has expanded to involve their tacit support for one of the factions involved in a civil war of decades' duration."

Nicholas A. Veliotis, assistant secretary of state for Near East and South Asian affairs, and General Paul X. Kelley, the U.S. Marine commandant, argued before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee on Tuesday against putting a time limit on how long the marines could stay. A six-month limit has been discussed.

Mr. Veliotis and General Kelley contended that such a move would cause the Syria-backed Druze

forces in Lebanon to "up the ante" against the government and wait out the U.S. withdrawal.

Other officials have said U.S. forces could not stand by and let the U.S. Embassy in Beirut or the Lebanese presidential palace be overrun. Well-placed officials also say the overthrow of the Lebanese government would be a severe jolt to U.S. diplomacy.

The officials argue that it would not only put the marines in jeopardy but also remove a buffer for Israel, demoralize moderate Arabs, deter other Middle Eastern leaders from reaching agreements with Israel as Mr. Gemayel has done and raise questions about Washington's ability to back up its commitments.

"Chaos in Lebanon with the Syrians shaping events there," a White House official said, "would almost put an end to any influence we might have in implementing the president's Middle East peace initiative."

That assessment lay behind the administration's decision to put the marines ashore a year ago. It also underlies repeated statements of frequent administration critics, such as the House Speaker, Thomas P. O'Neill Jr., a Massachusetts Democrat, in favor of keeping the marines in Lebanon now.

"Politically, a lot of members would like to pull the marines out," a senior House Democratic staff director said. "But in policy terms, they know it's not the right thing to do."

Palestinians Reported In Attacks on Lebanese

BEIRUT — Palestinian guerrillas attacked Lebanese Army positions near Beirut on Thursday night, killing two soldiers and wounding three, Lebanese television reported.

According to the television report, the Palestinians were followers of Colonel Abu Musa, leader of a rebellion against the Palestinian guerrilla chief, Yasser Arafat. The attack was on army positions at Baissour and Kaifum, 15 kilometers (nine miles) from Beirut, the report said.

It said the army was repulsing the attacks, about 10 kilometers from the Mediterranean coast and Beirut Airport, where 1,200 U.S. Marines are based. The two villages are near the town of Souk el-Gharb, where the Lebanese Army has been under siege by anti-government forces for more than a week.

There have been unconfirmed reports of Palestinians fighting alongside Druze and leftists recently, but those incidents have taken place higher in the mountains behind Beirut, close to the front lines of Syrian forces. In Tel Aviv Thursday, Israeli military sources said they expected Palestinian guerrillas to make a major thrust toward Beirut, where they were forced to evacuate their strongholds a year ago.

In other action Thursday, two French soldiers were seriously wounded in a grenade attack in Beirut as U.S. and Saudi efforts to secure an end to fighting around the capital reached a crucial stage. The two French soldiers, part of the four-nation peacekeeping force, were wounded by a grenade thrown by two men on a motorcycle, their commander, General Jean-Claude Coulon, said. General Coulon said the men were seriously wounded but their lives were not in danger.

French military sources said evidence gathered so far from Thursday's attack indicated it was organized by the National Social Syrian Party, a Lebanese pro-Syrian faction allied to the mainly Druze Progressive Socialist Party militia.



U.S. Marine Lance Corporal James McBride, a member of the international peacekeeping force, looks through a hole in the wall of a Lebanese University in Beirut. The building was damaged in the fighting in the summer of 1982 between Israeli troops and Palestinians.

Third World Growth Fell Sharply In 1982, Says World Bank Report

By Jane Scaberry
Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — Economic development in the Third World last year took its sharpest plunge since World War II, as exports fell, development projects were abandoned and debt rescheduling continued to climb, according to the World Bank's annual report.

Nearly as many nonindustrialized countries had to reschedule their commercial debt in the last two years as in the previous 25 years, the bank said.

"Performance varied considerably in the developing world," the report said, "but most countries experienced lower growth rates compared with those in the 1970s while some suffered absolute decline in gross domestic product."

Growth in the industrial countries, which dropped by 0.2 percent last year, should become positive this year, the report continued, "which should increase the demand for developing countries' exports."

"It is likely that developing countries' growth in 1983 will still be considerably less than the average for the 1970s and perhaps less than the increase in population," said the report on the bank's financial year, which ended June 30.

One of the major factors affecting the nonindustrialized countries was that many countries did not start projects because they did not have the necessary financing to match World Bank loans and they could not finish projects already started, said Munir P. Benjenk, a bank vice president for external relations.

"Even the most optimistic scenario for short-term economic developments holds forth the promise that the next few years will be both difficult and painful," said the report. "Impetus toward development in many nations was severely broken by the global recession than at any time since the bank began operations nearly 40 years ago."

"Many developing countries were forced to adopt severe con-

tractionary policies," the report continued, "as demand for their exports fell and real interest rates were at their highest level in several decades."

Mr. Benjenk and other World Bank officials said that another major problem the bank faces is a withdrawal of loans to Third World countries by commercial banks, an issue expected to be discussed at the upcoming joint annual meeting of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund.

In response to this problem, the bank started new co-financing instruments that would allow the bank to participate in financing from commercial institutions in addition to making direct loans for particular projects.

The bank also started a special assistance program under which disbursements for existing commitments would be accelerated by about \$2 billion over the two-year life of the program and technical assistance would be increased.

Soviet Is Said to Soften Pledge to Destroy SS-20s

By Walter Pincus
Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — U.S. officials say the Soviet Union has backed away from Yuri V. Andropov's highly publicized pledge to "liquidate" some new SS-20 intermediate-range nuclear missiles if an arms control agreement can be reached with the United States.

U.S. sources said that in the intermediate-range arms talks that resumed in Geneva on Sept. 6, Soviet negotiators said Mr. Andropov's pledge covered destruction only of some SS-20 launchers, not the missiles themselves.

"It was what we feared when it was originally announced," one U.S. official said. Since an SS-20 launcher can be reloaded after firing its initial missile, keeping spare missiles avail-

able could leave the Russians with a significant force advantage even after reductions, U.S. specialists say.

In a related development, sources said the Russians have stopped removing their older SS-4 missiles from service. They had been dismantling the liquid-fueled, single-warhead SS-4s as the newer, solid-fueled, three-warhead SS-20s were deployed.

A State Department source suggested that the Russians may be holding back the SS-4s to be used either as bargaining chips or, perhaps later next month, as a counter to the expected NATO announcement of a reduction in the number of U.S. tactical nuclear weapons maintained in Western Europe.

Relations Committee was given what one source described as a "bleak report" on arms control negotiations in a closed-door briefing by Jonathan T. Howe, the State Department's director of politico-military affairs.

The committee had expected to be told the administration's position on a "build-down" proposal, under which the United States and Soviet Union would dismantle old warheads as new ones were deployed. The proposal is backed by several influential moderates in Congress.

Mr. Howe told the Senate panel that the administration has yet to formulate a build-down plan for introduction in the strategic arms reduction talks on long-range missiles, which are also going on in Geneva. One senator said later that



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Split in German Peace Movement May Produce Violent Faction

By William Drozdiak

BONN — A major split is developing in West Germany's peace movement between those seeking to enlist broad public sympathy through nonviolent tactics and those who believe that more aggressive action is necessary to block the basing of new nuclear missiles later this year.

This growing schism worries West German authorities, who suspect that the pacifist wing may become discredited once Pershing-2 missiles are deployed this December, if the Geneva arms talks fail. It is widely feared that the anti-missile crusade could turn, in its frustration, toward more violent assaults on military targets.

Until now, the anti-missile campaign has emphasized benign forms of protest like sit-ins and rallies. This strategy held that if police tried to bully crowds, a sense of moral outrage would sweep the country and mobilize the kind of mass support that can dictate a change in policy if not government.

But two weeks ago, in what was billed as the first test in a "hot autumn" of protests, a three-day block-

ade of the Mudlangen U.S. Army base fizzled when the authorities simply halted traffic and let the demonstrators bask in their passivity. In a series of post-mortems since the ineffectual blockade, several leaders in the movement have started clamoring for a new "strategy of escalation," including strikes, occupation of military bases and possible acts of sabotage.

More forceful tactics by the peace movement, argues Lukas Beckmann, general manager of the Greens party, would still exclude any violence against people but not "the damaging of material objects."

Another Greens leader, Rainer Trampert, warned last week that the movement was in danger of being "blunted" by devotion to law and order and said it had to display a new "quality of resistance" through more aggressive acts.

Mudlangen showed that the police are only nice to us if we are particularly harmless," he said.

As the likelihood grows that Pershing-2 missiles will be deployed despite a wave of anti-missile rallies expected next month, the current factional dispute over tactics could evolve into a deeper division between nonviolent activists and those who feel that any means are acceptable in halting nuclear weapons.

While some of the peace movement's marginal supporters may lapse into apathy or find solace in new causes, West German authorities are bracing for bursts of guerrilla-type violence in the months ahead. Security officials have been investigating reports of planned bombing attacks against U.S. munitions transports.

A Defense Ministry spokesman denied this week that munitions shipments were being suspended for the next two months as a precaution against any possible attacks.

At the same time, the conservative daily Die Welt claimed that a group known as the "Red Panthers," derived from previous underground terror cells of the Red Army Faction that carried out kidnappings in the last decade, is preparing "direct attacks" on military installations as early as this fall.

The newspaper cited a security report contending that Red Army Faction supporters were responsible for arson attacks against arms companies this summer and that they also participated in violent disturbances at Krefeld in July, when Vice President George Bush's motorcade was attacked by rock-throwing protesters.

As a disparate movement, the Greens party includes some influential personalities from previous decades of leftist student revolt and its violent aftermath. Otto Schilly, a Greens parliamentarian and lawyer, defends radical causes and pleaded cases for arrested members of the Baader-Meinhof gang.

The Greens' party leadership has strongly deplored any protests related to assaults on people and has dissociated itself from the attack on Mr. Bush's limousine. Petra Kelly, another leading figure in the anti-missile drive, said the rock throwers "were punks, that's all. They had nothing to do with the peace movement."

But in their frustration at seeing a strategy of large if passive demonstrations failing to prevent the arrival of new missiles, some Greens leaders are now attacking their own allies for accepting a docile relationship with the authorities.

Ulrich Tost, a member of the Greens executive committee, criticized left-wing Social Democrats and trade union officials in the peace movement for "taking part in a double strategy by the police to split the peace movement into good and bad sides and eliminate the aggressiveness of civil disobedience."

U.S. Criticizes Cleanup At Nuclear Power Plant

By Philip M. Boffey

WASHINGTON — Investigators for the Nuclear Regulatory Commission have charged that the companies involved in cleaning up the damaged Three Mile Island nuclear reactor have been circumventing proper procedures and adopting cleanup techniques of questionable safety.

The investigators also said Tuesday that the regulatory commission's own staff members in charge of monitoring the cleanup had stood by as procedural and managerial difficulties mounted and made no effort to intervene in what they considered "internal conflicts" within the two companies controlling the cleanup.

The companies are GPU Nuclear Corp., a subsidiary of General Public Utilities Corp., which owns the reactor near Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, and Bechtel North American Power Corp., which has been hired by GPU to conduct the clean-up.

GPU Nuclear, which has overall charge of the reactor and its clean-up, said that the unprecedented circumstances caused by the 1979 accident were "difficult to deal with" under normal procedures and that it was taking steps to improve those procedures. It also stressed that there is no evidence of a safety hazard at the site.

The findings issued Tuesday represent a major initial victory for dissident engineers who had participated in the cleanup program but then "blew the whistle" on what they regarded as dangerous and improper shortcuts.



BELGIAN BOTTLENECK — Stranded travelers crowded the railroad station in Ostend, Belgium, Thursday after crew members on state-owned ferries joined a nationwide strike. Civil servants have disrupted transit and communications in a protest that began last week in reaction to government measures to reduce wages and benefits.

Soviet Said To Weaken Missile Offer

(Continued from Page 1)

expected much progress in the current round of Geneva negotiations as both sides agreed for the deployment in mid-December of the first nine Pershing-2s in West Germany and the first 16 cruise missiles in Britain.

After the Soviet Union shot down a Korean airliner two weeks ago, some U.S. officials proposed delaying resumption of the Geneva arms control negotiations on both intermediate-range and strategic nuclear weapons.

Instead, President Ronald Reagan chose to resume discussions but make no basic change in the U.S. position, which now calls for eventual destruction of all intermediate-range missiles, but in the interim permits the United States to have a number of such weapons equal to the total maintained by the Russians.

Larry M. Speakes, the White House spokesman, said Tuesday that the administration would "continue an active pursuit at Geneva of arms reductions" and added that the U.S. delegation has "an amount of flexibility to listen to any serious Soviet proposals."

The administration has been studying one interagency proposal that would set up geographical sub-limits for intermediate-range missiles. It would have the Russians freeze their missiles in the Far East at the current level of 108, and allow the number of U.S. missiles in Europe to equal the Soviet total west of the Ural Mountains.

WORLD BRIEFS

Plan for Early Vote Reported in Japan

TOKYO (AP) — Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone will dissolve the House of Representatives and hold general elections at the end of this year, two major Japanese newspapers reported Thursday.

The papers, Yomiuri Shimbun and Mainichi Shimbun, quoting sources in Mr. Nakasone's ruling Liberal-Democratic Party, said there is a strong possibility of elections in December, or parliament, expires in June.

Yomiuri said the conservative Liberal-Democratic Party had decided that December will be optimum for an election because that month precedes enactment of a austere 1984 budget and follows submission to the Diet of bills to cut taxes and reform the bureaucracy. An election then also would come immediately after the November visit of President Ronald Reagan.

Mitterrand Defends Policies to Nation

PARIS (AP) — President François Mitterrand, whose popularity has hit a low, went on national television Thursday night to defend his economic programs, saying they have helped cut France's foreign trade deficit, unemployment rate and inflation.

The French president was questioned by three interviewers one day after his administration unveiled an austere 1984 draft budget that calls for steeper taxes on high incomes and the lowest government spending increase in 13 years.

The most significant news of the interview was Mr. Mitterrand's announcement that France's monthly foreign trade deficit in August fell 87 percent from July, from 3 billion francs (\$375 million) to 400 million francs (\$50 million).

Reagan Promises Portugal More Aid

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Ronald Reagan told President Antonio Ramalho Eanes of Portugal Thursday that the United States intends to support the modernization of Portugal's armed forces by increasing U.S. military aid, a senior State Department official said.

The two presidents, who met at the White House, also agreed that the shooting down of a South Korean passenger plane by the Soviet Union on Sept. 15 likely to reduce support in Europe and the United States for pacifist organizations, said the official, who spoke on condition he not be identified.

The official said Mr. Reagan and General Eanes discussed prospects for a peace settlement in southern Africa and expressed hope that negotiations to renew U.S. rights to use military facilities in the Azores can be completed quickly. General Eanes is the first Portuguese head of state to visit the United States since the country's 1974 revolution against rightist authoritarian rule.

Laborite Expects Britain to Stay in EC

STRASBOURG, France (Reuters) — The top contender for leadership of the British Labor Party said Thursday that Britain should withdraw from the European Community only as a last resort. His stance contrasted to the party manifesto issued before general elections in June, which called for Britain to leave the community.

Neil Kinnock, who was visiting the European Parliament, said Britain should drop out of the 10-nation community only if "the best interests of the British people cannot be feasibly safeguarded by any other means." Mr. Kinnock is widely expected to be elected party leader at Labor's annual conference Oct. 2, succeeding Michael Foot.

Quebec Swami Flies Over Berlin Wall

BERLIN (AP) — A 55-year-old Quebec swami flew over the Berlin Wall in a motorized glider Thursday and was detained by the East German authorities for six hours, the authorities said.

Swami Vishnu Devananda wanted "to show that world peace can only be attained if it is shown that love can overcome barriers. Like this," his spokesman said. Mr. Devananda, who is from Valmorin, near Montreal, was sent back across the border but was not immediately available for comment. He was in West Berlin for the Global Village Peace Festival, his spokesman said.

The swami took off at 7 A.M. from a West Berlin meadow, soared over the heavily guarded, 4.2-meter (13.8-foot) wall and landed 15 minutes later in Potsdamer Square, the spokesman said. His craft resembled an oversized dragon kite with a seat, three wheels and a small motor.

Honecker Hints at Softer Money Rule

BERLIN (AP) — East Germany's leader, Erich Honecker, has signaled his willingness to relax money exchange rules that have discouraged Westerners from visiting his country, the mayor of West Berlin said Thursday.

In 1980, East Berlin doubled the amount of money a visiting Westerner must exchange daily while visiting East Germany, from 12.5 to 25 Deutsche marks (about \$9). Bonn has repeatedly called for the amount to be reduced as a humanitarian gesture toward West Germans who want to visit relatives in the East but cannot afford the daily exchange rate.

Mayor Richard von Weizsäcker said the main themes he discussed with Mr. Honecker were East-West relations, the relationship between the two Germanys and matters of particular interest to the divided city of Berlin, including the environment, mass transit and energy.

Sandinist Arms Dump Said Destroyed

MANAGUA (UPI) — Anti-government rebels said Thursday they destroyed, in their second major sabotage attack this week, a major arms dump used by the Nicaraguan Army to supply leftist Salvadoran rebels.

The clandestine Radio 15 de Septiembre, operated by the U.S.-backed Nicaraguan Democratic Force, said a sabotage squad attacked the supply center at La Pelota Island early Wednesday off the coast of Chinandega province, about 110 miles (177 kilometers) northwest of Managua.

Meanwhile, in San José, Costa Rica, the police said Thursday that they have arrested a Spanish Basque terrorist heading a 10-man assassination squad linked to Nicaragua, which was planning to kill Edén Pastora Gómez, the rebel leader and former Sandinist guerrilla known as Commander Zero. Mr. Pastora heads the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance.

Kabul Expels 2 U.S. Envoys as Spies

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan (AP) — Two U.S. diplomats have been ordered to leave Afghanistan, Radio Kabul said Thursday.

The radio newscast said the diplomats have been expelled for spying. It said the U.S. chargé d'affaires in Kabul was summoned to the Foreign Ministry on Thursday and handed a note ordering the expulsion of the two officials. They have been asked to leave within 48 hours, the radio said.

It asserted that on the basis of "information and reliable documents," the Afghan authorities believed the two diplomats were engaged in espionage. It said they were also "persuading a number of people" to engage in "counterrevolutionary activities."

For the Record

LONDON (AP) — Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher appointed John Selwyn Gummer, 43, to the Conservative Party chairmanship Wednesday. He will succeed Cecil Parkinson, who was appointed secretary for trade and industry.

COLOMBO, Sri Lanka (Reuters) — A curfew imposed in July as a result of violence between the majority Sinhalese and minority Tamils was lifted Thursday. A state of emergency is still in effect.

Correction

A photo caption error by United Press International caused the USS Tarawa to be mislabeled the USS Eisenhower in the Sept. 14 editions of the International Herald Tribune.

Democratic Senators Press Reagan To Bend to War Powers Resolution

By Steven V. Roberts

WASHINGTON — Senate Democrats have called on President Ronald Reagan to acknowledge that attacks on the U.S. Marines in Lebanon had automatically made the troops' presence there subject to congressional approval under the War Powers Resolution.

In a statement adopted unanimously by the party caucus on Wednesday, the Democrats urged Mr. Reagan to transmit to Congress a report required by the resolution when U.S. troops face hostilities abroad and to ask Congress, for authority to maintain the U.S. Marine peacekeeping mission in the Middle East.

The Democrats' action complicated continuing efforts by congressional and White House negotiators to reach a compromise in invoking the War Powers Resolution. After a day of talks in Capitol Hill, an aide to the Senate leadership said several points of "great division" remained.

Senate Democrats, led by Senator Robert C. Byrd of West Virginia, the minority leader, seem determined to force the war powers issue if a compromise with the White House cannot be achieved. House Democrats said Wednesday that they would proceed with their own action on the resolution if attempts to reach a compromise failed.

"We are not seeking a confrontation with the White House," Representative James C. Wright Jr., of Texas, the majority leader, said. "We're seeking that the law be carried out."

The War Powers Resolution, adopted in 1973 as a result of the Vietnam War, says the president must notify Congress when U.S. troops face a combat situation and must withdraw those troops within 60 days unless Congress gives specific authorization to keep them where they are. The 60-day period can be extended by 30 days.

The White House does not want to invoke the resolution and would prefer a general statement of support from Capitol Hill. Administration officials have expressed fears that invoking the resolution will set a bad precedent and give Congress too much authority over foreign policy decisions.

That position is unacceptable to most legislators, including many Republicans, so negotiators have been trying to work out language that would "save face" for Mr. Reagan and make clear that Congress, not the president, was invoking the War Powers Resolution.

But Wednesday's statement by the Senate Democrats insisted that the president recognize the authority of the resolution, which could increase the difficulty of finding compromise language.

The second stumbling block is how long Congress will let the administration keep troops in Lebanon without additional authority. One draft advanced by House Democrats would give Reagan 18 months, but some party liberals have said this is too long.

Representative Clement J. Zablocki, Democrat of Wisconsin, who heads the Foreign Affairs Committee, said he would favor a "reasonable time," which he defined as "at least a year." A year's authorization, if enacted now, would expire during next year's political campaign.

The third problem is deciding what will happen when the president's authority runs out. The first draft by House Democrats would require the troops to come home immediately, but the White House would like a provision requiring consultations with Congress when the authority for keeping them abroad expires.

The overwhelming feeling on Capitol Hill is that the War Powers Resolution should be invoked to cover the situation in Lebanon. Many insist that the law automatically went into effect Aug. 29, when Marines came under hostile fire and two were killed.

Although some lawmakers are uneasy, there is strong support for the basic policy of keeping the troops in Lebanon as a peacekeeping force.

Not all lawmakers agree that Congress should insist on invoking its rights under the War Powers Resolution.

Representative Trent Lott of Mississippi, the Republican whip, worried that some congressmen were "more concerned about the role we're playing than about what's happening and what should be done."

Austrian UN Soldiers Face Charges Of Smuggling Arms to Palestinians

By Steven V. Roberts

JERUSALEM — An Austrian Embassy official has announced that three Austrian soldiers serving in the United Nations forces on Golan Heights have been sent home to face charges of smuggling explosives from Syria to Palestinian guerrillas in Israel.

The official said Wednesday that the main defendant, a corporal in the UN Disengagement Observer Force, apparently hid the explosives in the spare-tire case of his UN vehicle with the collusion of two drivers and traveled across the Syrian-Israeli border at Quneitra to make his deliveries.

According to Israeli press reports, the Austrian corporal, who was born near the Syrian-Turkish border and speaks Arabic, passed along about 220 pounds (100 kilograms) of explosives over the last year. When his belongings were searched, the investigating officers reportedly found \$10,000.

The Israeli radio said Wednesday night that the Austrian defense minister, Friedhelm Frischenschlager, on being told of the case, said that "there are criminals everywhere," but that the incident should not cast a shadow on all the other UN forces in the area. After Mr. Frischenschlager's visit to Jerusalem in late August on a tour of Austrian troop deployment, the three soldiers were ordered home to face trial.

The Israeli radio also reported that the commanding officer in charge of the three men would be court-martialed for negligence.

In Seclusion, Begin Quits

(Continued from Page 1)

your family for a happy new year, Menachem Begin."

In a statement he later read to reporters, Mr. Herzog, a member of the opposition Labor alignment, paid tribute to Mr. Begin, who was Israel's sixth prime minister, and wished Mr. Begin a "speedy recovery and for a life of good health and success in all that he undertakes."

Mr. Begin's Aug. 28 announcement that he intended to resign was followed by frantic efforts by his political allies to get him to change his mind. But two days later he reaffirmed his resignation decision, telling the cabinet, "I cannot continue."

But Mr. Begin agreed to delay submission of his letter of resignation until his political allies had lined up a parliamentary majority behind a chosen successor.

However, when Mr. Begin failed to submit his letter even after Mr. Shamir announced Monday that he had reached an agreement to preserve the coalition, questions about Mr. Begin's health began to mount.

Thursday morning, a front page article in the newspaper Ha'aretz, quoted "close friends of the prime minister" as saying that since Mr. Begin announced his resignation he "has not shaved, hardly eats any more, doesn't want to meet anyone except his private secretary, relatives and doctors."

The article produced a bitter reply later Thursday by Matti Shalevitz, the director-general of Mr. Begin's office, saying that the reports "do not conform with the facts."

Mr. Begin's wife of 43 years, Aliza, died last Nov. 14, while he was in the United States. Earlier that month, 75 Israeli soldiers and border police guards were killed in an explosion in an army headquarters building in Tyre, Lebanon.

When Mr. Begin decided to resign last month, he said it was because he could no longer function properly.

Turkey Sentences Columnist

ISTANBUL — A martial law court on Thursday sentenced a prominent columnist, Metin Tokat, to three months in jail for criticizing Turkey's military rulers, and fined Dogan Hepar, managing editor of Mr. Tokat's newspaper, Milliyet, the semi-official Anatolia agency reported.

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BRIEFS

Reported in Japan
Yasuhiko Nakase, a Japanese general elections at the end of March, said that the Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) had a 44 percent chance of winning the November election.

Is Policies to
The U.S. secretary of transportation, Elizabeth H. Dole, said that the U.S. government was not interested in a Soviet Union for attacking the Korean jet.

Portugal More
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Britain to Start
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ies Over Berlin
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at Softer Money
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Dump Said Destroy
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Women's Groups Criticize Reagan At House Hearing on Equal Rights

By Eleanor Randolph
Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — As Congress faced a second round of debate on the proposed Equal Rights Amendment, representatives of women's groups attacked President Ronald Reagan's "alternative" approach to wiping out discriminatory state and federal laws.

At a hearing Wednesday by a House Judiciary subcommittee, Representative Patricia Schroeder, a Colorado Democrat who had pushed for the hearing, told the subcommittee she agreed with a colleague who compared Mr. Reagan's law-by-law approach to "Abraham Lincoln doing the Emancipation Proclamation by plantation by plantation."

"Others argued that a change in the U.S. Constitution would have more impact than pressure on different levels of government."

"If the 19th Amendment [giving women voting rights] had not been passed, there would be women in Mississippi now who would never have had the right to vote," said Patsy Mink, president of the National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, referring to the fact that Mississippi never ratified the 19th Amendment, which went into effect in 1920.

The ERA failed in June 1982 because only 35 of the necessary 38 states ratified it, but it was reintroduced in both houses of Congress in January.

Recent polls have shown that fewer women support the Reagan administration than men, partly because of the administration's opposition to the ERA. Political experts have suggested that this time around more Republicans might support the amendment.

Mr. Reagan has said the amendment would provide opportunities for unintended "mischief" for women.

He set up an alternative system designed to revoke state and federal laws that discriminate against women.

Bombs in Corsican City
Damage Buildings, Car

AIACCIO, Corsica — Three bombs exploded Thursday in the Ajaccio region, wrecking a car and causing damage to an office and a hairdressing salon, Corsican police said. No one was hurt.

The blast came two days after the murder of a top Corsican civil servant, and analysts said it marked an escalation of violence here. Police said separatists were probably responsible.

Article on Rape Draws Criticism

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Representative Patricia Schroeder, a Colorado Democrat, sharply criticized a book review by Arm Bakshian Jr., President Ronald Reagan's former chief speechwriter, which suggests that rape is "a cherished fantasy" for many women.

"This is bizarre, pathetic drivel," Ms. Schroeder said Wednesday. "No one would pay it the slightest attention except that Mr. Bakshian was, until a few days ago, Mr. Reagan's chief speechwriter."

Mr. Bakshian, reviewing Helen Hazen's book "Endless Rape: Rape, Romance and the Female Imagination," in the National Review, commented: "Rape, especially, seems to strike a deep instinctive chord in millions of female readers, a cherished fantasy that is not confined to air-headed bits of fluff or frustrated dowds."

In a telephone interview Thursday, Mr. Bakshian, who recently resigned his White House job, said his remark was taken out of context.

all laws that deprive women of equal opportunities in jobs, salaries, education and other benefits.

But Mr. Reagan's program was described recently as a "sham" by Barbara Honneger, a Justice Department consultant on discrimination against women, who resigned.

The hearing Wednesday was dominated by proponents of the amendment. At one point, Kathy Wilson, head of the National Women's Political Caucus, asked whether Representative F. James Sensenbrenner, a Wisconsin Republican and ERA opponent, supported the Economic Equity Act, which is designed to give women equality in the marketplace.

"Mr. Chairman, I don't think I have to answer that question," Mr. Sensenbrenner said as the audience of about 150, most of them women, laughed.

She continued that many women have found that men who are against the amendment "are also opposed to statutory approaches to giving equality to women."

Mr. Sensenbrenner replied, "That kind of belittling attitude is one of the reasons I have questions about ERA."

Meanwhile, the issue has been moving slowly through the Republican-controlled Senate. Senator Orrin G. Hatch, a Utah Republican and a strong ERA opponent, has begun hearings on how the amendment would affect such areas as the military, women's colleges and divorce proceedings.

Safety Agency Starts Inquiry On Jet Attack

International Aviators Weigh New Regulations

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MONTREAL — An emergency meeting of the International Civil Aviation Organization, which drafts air safety rules, began Thursday to investigate the Soviet attack on a South Korean airliner and consider ways to ensure that such an attack can never happen again.

The meeting of the organization, a United Nations agency, started as a NATO-led boycott of Soviet air links covering most of Western Europe, Scandinavia and Japan began.

Western delegates to the 33-nation governing council of the agency say they want new air rules and an impartial investigation of the Soviet attack. The organization does not have the power to impose sanctions on its members.

The agency's president, Assad Khatib, said in an opening statement: "It is imperative that all relevant information be available to ICAO as soon as possible."

U.S. officials asked the agency to condemn Moscow for shooting down the plane and to open an investigation.

The U.S. federal aviation administrator, J. Lynn Helms, head of the U.S. delegation, said in a speech to the agency: "We believe that the Soviet Union should be strongly condemned for this senseless and irresponsible violation of international law."

"The Soviet Union owes the entire world an accounting as to how and why such an unthinkable event could occur," Mr. Helms said.

President Ronald Reagan told Mr. Helms to focus on Soviet responsibility for the deaths in the attack. Mr. Helms was also directed to "seek a resolution that condemns this act of violence and as-

U.S. Senate Rejects Tougher Anti-Soviet Sanctions

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — The Senate on Thursday rejected, by nearly a 3-to-1 margin, a conservative drive to pressure President Ronald Reagan into tougher sanctions against the Soviet Union for the destruction of the South Korean airliner.

By a vote of 70-25, the Republican-dominated chamber turned aside the first of a series of proposals to go beyond the "historical tongue-lashing" of a resolution passed by the House on Wednesday. That first amendment would have demanded the recall of the U.S. ambassador to Moscow, and its defeat set the stage for the collapse of the entire conservative package.

In subsequent votes, the Senate defeated recommendations that Mr. Reagan begin a broad review of U.S.-Soviet relations, that he report to Congress on Soviet compliance with existing arms control agreements and that he link the downing of the plane to the nuclear arms control talks.

The proposals, by Senator Jesse Helms, a Republican from North Carolina, and seven others, had been attached to the resolution condemning the Russians for shooting down the jumbo jet on Sept. 1, killing 269 persons.

The resolution is nonbinding, but if the Senate accepted the sanctions, Mr. Reagan would have been under far greater pressure.

"Unless we put some teeth in it, it is going to be shrugged off in the Kremlin," Mr. Helms said before the vote. "The fact is, we must take real action."



The U.S. secretary of transportation, Elizabeth H. Dole, and the federal aviation administrator, J. Lynn Helms, after meeting with the president to work out a condemnation of the Soviet Union for attacking the Korean jet. Mrs. Dole said the United States is not interested in vengeance.

sure to the extent possible that such an act will never take place again," the president's spokesman, Larry M. Speakes, said after a meeting Wednesday between Mr. Reagan, Mr. Helms and the U.S. transportation secretary, Elizabeth H. Dole.

France, which declined to join the air boycott, wants to use the meeting to introduce an amendment to a 1944 agreement that laid the ground rules for orderly development of international air travel. France wants a ban on firing on civilian aircraft in any circumstances to be written into international law.

The Soviet Union, in a letter to Mr. Khatib that was made public by the agency Thursday, said other countries could submit information to a special internal commission set up by the Russians. The organization "will be informed of the results of the investigation when it is completed," the letter said.

The Soviet Union is a member of the governing council, which approves and rejects resolutions by a simple majority. No country has a veto.

\$187-Billion Arms Bill Approved by U.S. House

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — The House, ignoring members opposed to the production of nerve gas weapons, gave final approval Thursday to a record defense authorization bill of \$187.5 billion for the budget year beginning Oct. 1.

The measure, a product of negotiations between House and Senate, was passed 266 to 152 and sent to President Ronald Reagan for his expected signature. The Senate had approved it, 83 to 8, on Tuesday.

Money for hundreds of weapons projects, including MX missiles and B-1 bombers, is included in the bill.

The huge appropriation, which gave Mr. Reagan virtually everything he asked for, includes \$4.8 billion for procurement of the MX units; \$1.87 billion to buy 10 more B-1 bombers; and \$407 million to buy 95 Pershing-2 missiles for deployment in West Germany.

The total was \$10.5 billion below Mr. Reagan's original request. Approval of the conference report had been expected because military spending bills are popular with congressmen, many of whom have military plants in their districts.

"I can't imagine we're going to vote the whole conference bill down because some of us disagree on some aspects of it," said Representative James A. Courter, a Republican of New Jersey.

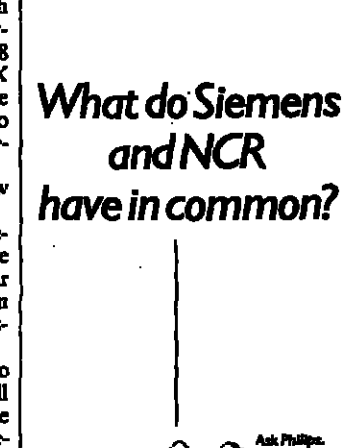
Much of Thursday's debate focused on the \$114.6 million going to the go-ahead to producing a new generation of nerve gas weapons. The United States has had a self-imposed ban on production of such weapons since 1969. Opponents said an end to that moratorium would cause the United States to lose moral stature.

the nerve gas provision," said an opponent, Ed Bethune, a Republican of Arkansas.

But advocates said passage of the overall bill would have far more effect on the Soviet Union than the resolution that the House approved Wednesday condemning the Russians for shooting down the plane.

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In Chile, Young Activist Vs. Political Pro Labor Chief Vows Agitation, but Interior Minister Says Pinochet Will Stay

By Stephen Kinzer

New York Times Service

SANTIAGO — Chile's new interior minister, Sergio Onofre Jarpa Reyes, is locked in a political struggle with a 29-year-old labor leader who was imprisoned last Friday on charges of defaming the government.

The union leader, Rodolfo Seguel, head of the National Copper Workers' Confederation, is among the most outspoken critics of the government. He was imprisoned after he called President Augusto Pinochet an "absurd and fanatical dictator." Mr. Seguel has vowed to continue agitating until the military regime falls.

Mr. Jarpa, who was appointed five weeks ago, insists with equal fervor that the military will continue running the country for at least six more years. An outspoken rightist, he often says Chile faces danger from Marxist subversion.

As interior minister, Mr. Jarpa presides over the cabinet and directs the day-to-day work of governing Chile, functioning as a virtual prime minister.

Confronted with a protest just 24 hours after he assumed office, Mr. Jarpa ordered 18,000 soldiers into the streets. Twenty-eight protesters were killed that day. Mr. Jarpa said the troops were fighting back "after being violently attacked by subversives."

Mr. Jarpa has held two uneasy meetings with leaders of the Democratic Alliance, an opposition group, but has refused to consider their demands for a quick return to electoral democracy.

For more than half of his 63 years, Mr. Jarpa has been active in rightist political circles. He helped found the conservative National Party in the mid-1960s after having worked in several other rightist groups, and was soon chosen as its leader.

In 1973, he was an enthusiastic supporter of General Pinochet's coup, in which the elected president, Salvador Allende, was overthrown.

Speaking of Mr. Seguel's impris-



A day before he was arrested for criticizing President Augusto Pinochet, Rodolfo Seguel called for continued demonstrations against the military government in Chile.

ment, Mr. Jarpa said the labor leader's support for protest demonstrations showed that "While he comes to my office calling himself a labor leader who is not interested in politics, he is in truth something very different."

(Mr. Seguel was brought to court Wednesday with a wrist and ankle chained together and was formally charged with defaming General Pinochet, Reuters reported from Santiago. He was ordered returned to jail, where he has been on a hunger strike since his arrest.)

[Asked how he felt, Mr. Seguel shouted, "Very hungry."] In 1972, Mr. Jarpa was charged with insulting a public official after denouncing a member of the Popu-

lar Unity government. He was fined for the outburst.

When Mr. Allende's Popular Unity government was overthrown in 1973, Mr. Seguel was 19 years old and living with his parents in Rancagua, near the El Teniente copper mine. After finding a job there in the payroll office, he became a union activist, stressing nonviolent protest.

Last February, he was elected head of the 23,000-member copper workers' union. The National Workers' Command, which he also heads, is a coalition of five labor organizations that together count 200,000 members.

Mr. Seguel was jailed for 34 days this year after calling what the government said was an illegal strike.

He is not allowed to receive visitors in his jail cell, but aides said he remained firm in his conviction that General Pinochet's resignation would be best for the nation. When Mr. Jarpa was asked about that possibility at a news conference last week, he said:

"That is not a matter under discussion. Put out of your mind any thought that the president is going to resign."

TV Program Canceled

Hours before a television station was to present a new program of political discussion on Tuesday night, the government prohibited the broadcast.

The scheduled guest was Andres Zaldivar, an opposition politician. A well-known journalist, Raquel Correa of the conservative daily El Mercurio, had been selected as the moderator.

Western diplomats said they were surprised the government had acted in light of what appeared to be a trend toward greater tolerance of government criticism in magazines and on radio programs.

Reagan Calls Cuban Pact 'Abrogated'

By Francis X. Clines

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan has contended that the Soviet Union and Cuba have repeatedly violated the 1962 agreement that ended the Cuban missile crisis by continuing to ship offensive weapons into the American hemisphere.

"As far as I'm concerned, that agreement has been abrogated many times by the Soviet Union and Cuba in the bringing in of what can only be considered offensive weapons, not defensive, there," Mr. Reagan told reporters Wednesday.

The White House spokesman, Larry M. Speakes, said later that the president was referring to violations of the "spirit of the agreement," which had essentially focused on nuclear weapons. Mr. Speakes did not cite specific cases of violation, but emphasized that the United States had no plans to abrogate its half of the agreement, which was not to invade Cuba.

Mr. Reagan outlined his interpretation of the agreement, which was never made in writing by President John F. Kennedy and Soviet Prime Minister Nikita S. Khrushchev or their representatives, in response to a question about Soviet-Cuban activity in the hemisphere.

Mr. Speakes said the president's remark was not intended to imply that any nuclear weapons had been brought into the hemisphere since that crisis.

"He meant it was a violation of the spirit of the agreement in the light of all the Soviet military equipment that has been shipped into Cuba over the years," Mr. Speakes said.

The initial point of focus of the 1962 missile agreement was the Soviet government's installation of nuclear missiles in Cuba. They were later withdrawn after a tense confrontation with the Kennedy administration.

In discussing Cuba, the president also said the government of Fidel Castro had used the flow of refugees to Florida four years ago to "infiltrate subversives into our country."

Asked to elaborate on the president's remarks, Mr. Speakes said there had been intelligence reports to that effect but he declined to discuss them.

In other comments Wednesday, Mr. Reagan said he hoped for a "return to sanity" and an easing of some of the conflict-of-interest restrictions that government officials now must submit to. He told a group including Hispanic American reporters that one person he wanted for the cabinet had rejected the job because of the restrictions, "and all the reporting and revelations."

Concerning affairs of state, these two great statesmen were frequently of a single mind.

But in the mixing of dry martinis, there was a parting of the ways.

FDR enjoyed his dry martini in the then traditional manner: two parts gin to one part vermouth. Sir Winston, his friend and ally, acknowledged the traditional role of vermouth merely by glancing at the vermouth bottle as he poured the gin.

History would appear to be on Churchill's side. Which is not surprising. After all, who knows more about gin than the English?

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U.S. Stands By Its Policy On Namibia But Mugabe Sees Shift In American Position

By Ian Black

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The United States has not changed its position that a political settlement for South-West Africa, the territory which is also known as Namibia and is ruled by South Africa, despite Western diplomatic efforts to bring it to independence, must be linked to the withdrawal of Cuban troops from neighboring Angola, U.S. officials said.

The officials responded Wednesday to remarks by Prime Minister Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe, as he wound up his first official visit here after talks with President Ronald Reagan and with members of the House Foreign Affairs Committee and the State Department.

Mr. Mugabe said that he was surprised that Mr. Reagan had linked a settlement in Namibia with the withdrawal of an estimated 25,000 Cuban troops from Angola. But he also said that the U.S. position seemed to have changed.

"When I came, I had concluded that the United States had allowed this matter, as it were, to die off," Mr. Mugabe said. "But it appears it's still alive, and South Africa, as President Reagan says, is insisting that that condition be fulfilled before everything else is undertaken."

"But," he said, "there was a modification which appears new, that perhaps a firm commitment by Angola on the question might suffice rather than the actual withdrawal."

U.S. officials insisted, however, the American position on Namibia remains that there must be "parallel movement" involving South African withdrawal from the territory and Cuban withdrawal from Angola. "If a commitment from the Angolans were acceptable to both sides," one official said, "who are we to say no? This does not represent a change in our position."

A South African official said his country would agree to go forward with a Namibian settlement "if there is a firm agreement with Angola and if there is reason to believe it will be carried out."

Meeting with members of Congress Wednesday, Mr. Mugabe defended Zimbabwe's abstention from Monday's UN Security Council vote on whether to condemn the Soviet Union for shooting down a South Korean airliner.

Mr. Mugabe said the president's remark was not intended to imply that any nuclear weapons had been brought into the hemisphere since that crisis.

"He meant it was a violation of the spirit of the agreement in the light of all the Soviet military equipment that has been shipped into Cuba over the years," Mr. Speakes said.

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Asked to elaborate on the president's remarks, Mr. Speakes said there had been intelligence reports to that effect but he declined to discuss them.

In other comments Wednesday, Mr. Reagan said he hoped for a "return to sanity" and an easing of some of the conflict-of-interest restrictions that government officials now must submit to. He told a group including Hispanic American reporters that one person he wanted for the cabinet had rejected the job because of the restrictions, "and all the reporting and revelations."

Concerning affairs of state, these two great statesmen were frequently of a single mind.

But in the mixing of dry martinis, there was a parting of the ways.

FDR enjoyed his dry martini in the then traditional manner: two parts gin to one part vermouth. Sir Winston, his friend and ally, acknowledged the traditional role of vermouth merely by glancing at the vermouth bottle as he poured the gin.

History would appear to be on Churchill's side. Which is not surprising. After all, who knows more about gin than the English?

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Wing Commander Peter Briscoe is escorted Thursday by a policeman upon his arrival at London's Gatwick Airport.

Zimbabwe Minister Says Airmen Won't Be Freed

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
HARARE, Zimbabwe — Three white officers of the Zimbabwean Air Force who were kept in custody after their acquittal two weeks ago in a sabotage case will remain in detention indefinitely, Home Affairs Minister Herbert Ushewokunze said Thursday.

He said one reason for his decision was the bitter protests by white parliamentarians over the detention of the white officers charged in a commando attack last year on a Zimbabwe air base that left 13 planes damaged or destroyed.

Meanwhile, a white officer who was a defendant in the sabotage case arrived Thursday in London, where two other former defendants arrived last week after being freed and ordered to leave Zimbabwe.

Wing Commander Peter Briscoe, 36, who was born in South Africa but has Irish nationality, was freed Wednesday, then was stripped of his Zimbabwean citizenship. He used his Irish passport to travel to London.

A seventh airman is in custody in Zimbabwe but has not been charged and has not appeared in court.

Mr. Ushewokunze told Parli-

ament on Thursday that information he had about the remaining officers persuaded him that they had to remain in detention. "We shall give them humane treatment, remembering always that they remain incarcerated not as a punishment but as a preventive measure," he said.

His decision came at the end of an hourlong reply to a debate prompted by white members of Parliament who condemned the re-detentions.

Mr. Ushewokunze said the debate over a motion denouncing the re-detentions was one reason the three airmen would continue to be held.

"I assure the supporters of the air force officers that because of the cheek of their motion and the lack of cooperation they showed yesterday when we appealed to them to drop the motion, we shall continue to detain the remainder indefinitely," he said.

The officers still being held are Wing Commander John Cox and Air Lieutenant Barrington Lloyd and Neville Weir.

They and the other officers were acquitted Aug. 31 by a black High Court judge who ruled that the officers' confessions were extracted under police torture.

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After Years of Being on Outside, Begin Emerged as Shaper of Middle East History

(Continued from Page 1)

Less dramatic were his policies on the home front, where he moved to dismantle parts of the socialist state built up by his predecessors in hopes of revitalizing the economy.

Israel continued to be torn by high inflation throughout his government and made little progress in integrating the growing segment of the population from less-advanced Middle Eastern countries into what was increasingly a technologically oriented economy.

The economy was not Mr. Begin's strong suit. He was a man molded by and interested in history, and just as the flow of history gave him a prominent role in Arab-Israeli affairs, so, too, had the passage of time played a role in his coming to office.

Not only had Labor Party leaders grown politically sloppy during three decades in power, but the demographics of Israeli society had also changed, with Jews who traced their backgrounds to Europe giving way to those from Middle Eastern countries. Politically, the newcomers were not drawn to Labor's European socialist tradition, and this gave Mr. Begin, the longtime ideological foe of Labor, a reservoir of support out of which he could build his coalition government.

Although much was made of Mr. Begin's fundamentalist views because of his political links to Israel's religious parties and his own beliefs in Israel's historical right to all of ancient Palestine, he does not appear to have been firmly rooted in religious orthodoxy himself, although he was more observant in religious

practice than other Israeli prime ministers have been.

Rather, his was a nationalist orthodoxy, unhindered by the attachments to socialism and the idealistic romanticism that characterized the mainstream Zionist movements and eventually emerged in the Labor Party governments that governed Israel for its first three decades as a modern state.

Simply put, he followed the teachings of the militant Zionist, Vladimir Jabotinsky, who believed that every Jew had a right to enter Palestine, that Jews must take the initiative against Arabs to deter their attacks, and that Jewish armed force alone, not collaboration with the British, would bring about the desired Jewish homeland in all of Palestine.

Mr. Begin absorbed these principles during his upbringing in Poland and they remained with him throughout his political life, transformed to meet changing historical circumstances, but never abandoned.

There were other political and personal traits that can be traced to these crucial years of his life.

Tempered by the conspiratorial nature of Jewish politics in late 19th and early 20th century Eastern Europe, Mr. Begin early on displayed a fierce determination to stand fast behind what he believed to be right. The prospect of tactical gain seldom brought a display of flexibility. Strong argument in favor of conflicting views of what might constitute right usually met with sharp rebuff.

It was a determination his political foes and diplomatic adversaries in the Middle East and at the U.S. State Department would encounter time and time again. Since his views often were extreme, the result was an unusual degree of friction and strained relationships.

The word "concession" did not seem to be a part of Mr. Begin's vocabulary. At one point, following Mr. Sadat's visit to Jerusalem, Mr. Begin told an interviewer: "You are not supposed to begin negotiations with concessions. You start with differences of opinion and you narrow them down. Sadat and I know what our differences are, and we are prepared to negotiate an accord."

Just as his foes time and again encountered his fierce determination, so too would there be reminders of his intense desire to set straight his version of history and his equally intense belief that history and morality placed him in the right.

Only once before he became prime minister was Mr. Begin brought into an Israeli government. Just before the start of the 1967 war he was made minister without portfolio in what was intended as a national unity government.

He resigned three years later in protest against Israel's acceptance of a U.S. proposal that called for withdrawal from the occupied territories.

It should have been no surprise, then, when shortly before his dramatic rise to the prime ministership, Mr. Begin visited the stony, inhospitable Samaritan hills in the West Bank to celebrate the installation of a Torah scroll at the settlement of Alon Moreh.

"We stand on the land of liberated Israel. There will be many, many Alon Morehs," Mr. Begin declared. Then, chiding reporters for their questions about his intentions, he said, "We don't use the word annexation. You annex foreign land, not your own country."

True to his word, the number of settlements in the West Bank began to increase dramatically. From 1967 to 1976, Israel established 10 settlements in the West Bank. In the first six years of Mr. Begin's government, 62 settlements were established.

Mr. Begin's West Bank policy was met with growing restiveness by the Arab population, which, in turn, led to clashes with settlers, security forces or both.

In the north, and along the coast, there was a drumbeat of terrorist raids accompanied by a new menace — long-range rockets, or artillery, fired from southern Lebanon. Mr. Begin's government responded with land, air and sea attacks against the Palestinians based in Lebanon and increased the level of support for Lebanese Christians. Tensions with Syria increased, both over Lebanon and over Israel's formal annexation of the Golan Heights, captured in the 1967 war.

For all the drama and conflict of the first years of Mr. Begin's years in power, 1982 was to provide even more.

First the final withdrawal of Israeli forces from the Sinai was accompanied by traumatic scenes of Israeli troops dragging Israeli settlers from the last settlements in occupied Egyptian territory. Mr. Begin proved as firm in keeping

an agreement once made as he had been tough in reaching the accord at the outset.

Then, within weeks of leaving the Sinai, Israeli troops launched a massive invasion of Lebanon. Following an assassination attempt against the Israeli ambassador in London, the government said it was moving to crush the military infrastructure of the Palestine Liberation Organization in southern Lebanon and bring an end to the danger facing northern Israel.

But the Israelis did not stop and moved rapidly straight for Beirut, laying siege to the city and in the process delivering a devastating blow to Syrian forces in the Bekaa valley, to the Syrian Air Force and to the fighting arm of the PLO.

Mr. Begin once again was true to Jabotinsky's maxim.

In the process, he fundamentally changed the dynamics of power relationships in the Middle East, removing, with perhaps unforeseen consequences, the perception of Israel as a beleaguered nation.

Yet the inability to bring the troops home from Lebanon also began to weigh more and more heavily on him as the death toll mounted, eventually passing 500 — all the more so as he clearly failed to recover from the death of his wife, Aliza, last November.

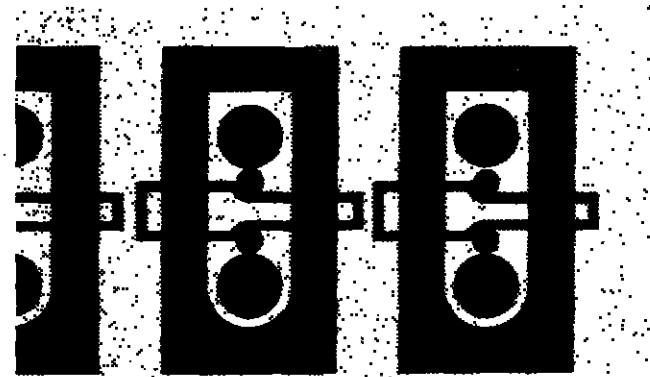
It really should have been no surprise, then, when he suddenly announced that he had decided to step aside as prime minister. He always had said he would leave office when he turned 70, and he celebrated his 70th birthday on Aug. 16. On Aug. 28, he told his cabinet colleagues his tenure was over.

MANNESMANN DEMAG

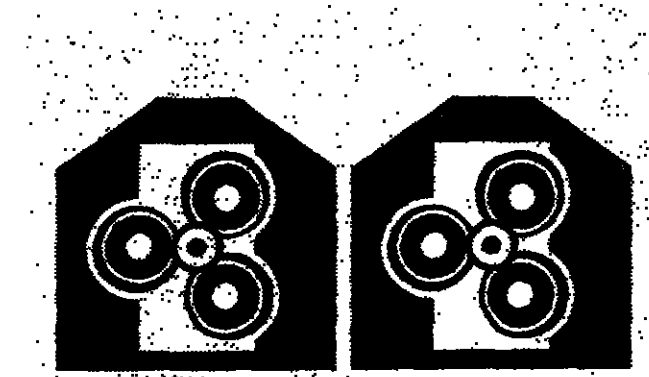
Machinery, Plant and Systems



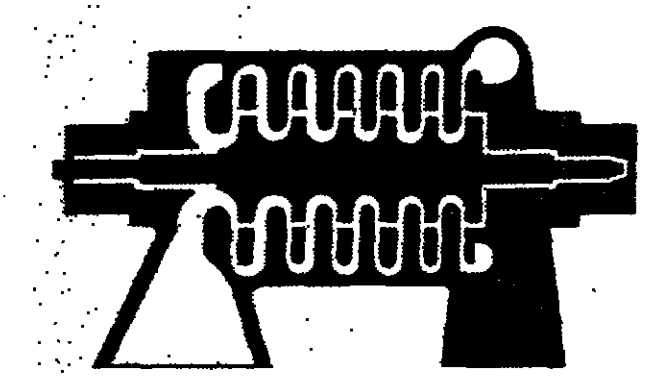
Metallurgical Plant
Integrated plant, blast furnaces, steel mills, continuous casters, electrometallurgical plant.



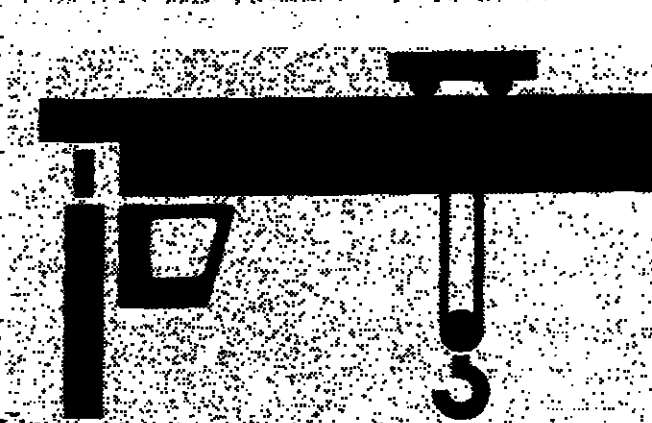
Rolling Mills
Rolling mills for beams, sections and wire-rod, strip and sheet mills, strip processing lines.



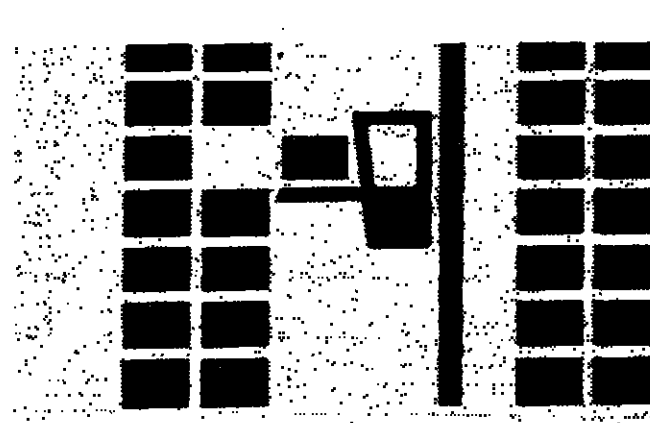
Pipe Making
Plant and machinery for the production of seamless and welded tubes and pipes. Hydraulic presses.



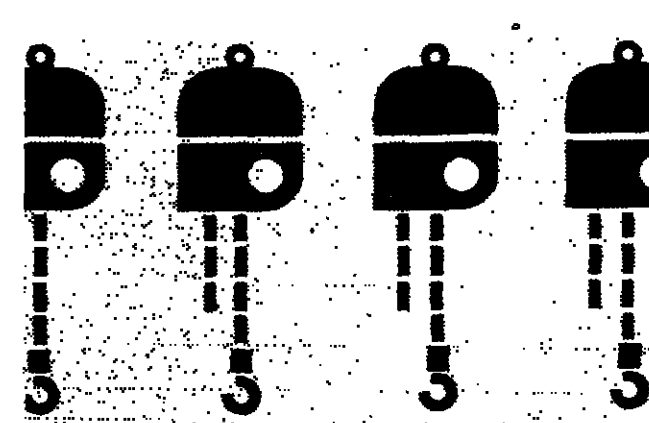
Process Compressors
Centrifugal compressors and positive displacement machines for air and technical gases.



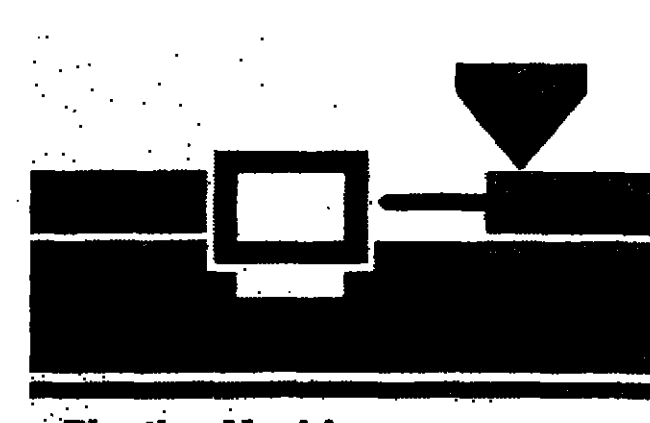
Cranes
Overhead cranes, slewing cranes and jibs, suspension cranes and track systems, and steel mill cranes.



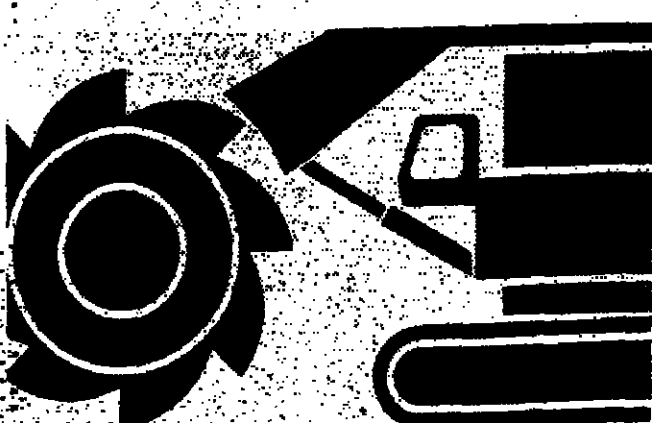
Distribution Systems
Materials handling and warehousing systems, continuous handling equipment, order pickers and rack feeders.



Components
Electric lifting tackle, standard crane components, load lifting attachments, drive and control components.



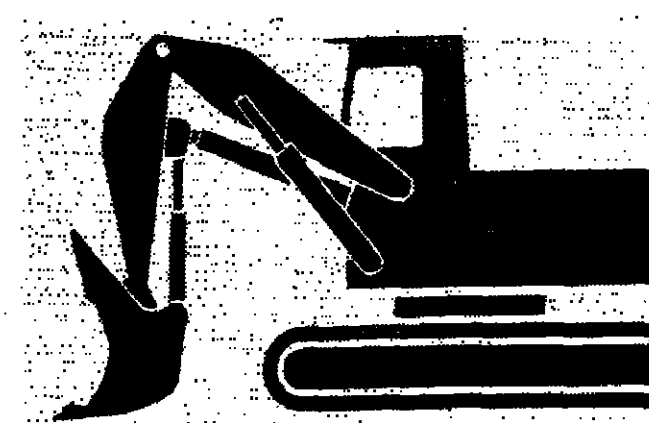
Plastics Machinery
Machinery and complete systems for injection moulding and extrusion.



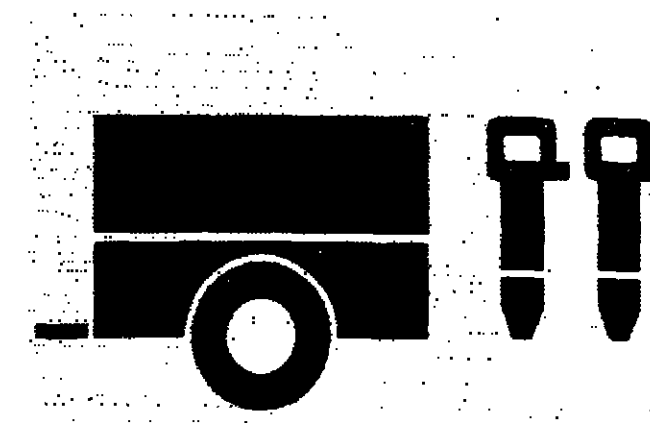
Bulk Handling
Bucket wheel excavators, reclaimers and belt conveyor systems, container handling systems.



Mining Equipment
Shaft winding equipment, tunnelling machines for hard and soft rock. Compressed air motors.



Construction Equipment
Hydraulic excavators up to 21 m³ bucket capacity, mobile cranes up to 800 t, road finishers up to 12 m paving width.



Pneumatic Systems
Compressors, pneumatic tools, equipment and components for the building trade and industry in general.



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Up to the Lebanese

Keeping Lebanon stitched together is a desirable American diplomatic objective, but it is not a vital national interest. If that distinction can be preserved, President Reagan's show of aerial force may help to protect the marines without incurring foolish new military commitments. If Congress endorses their deployment without pushing the president to exaggerate the stakes, it can hold him to account and also assist his diplomacy.

Mr. Reagan was right to speak of a civil war, but by emphasizing Syria's involvement and the Soviet link to Syria he has also threatened a dangerous escalation. Outsiders have preyed on Lebanon for a decade, as they prey on any convulsed society. It is nonetheless a civil war among sectarian militias that have fought for 25 years and incurred many a blood debt.

No American interest would justify intervention at this point. But the United States accidentally finds itself able, perhaps, to help the Lebanese coexist again under one flag. The marines and other Western "peacekeeping" troops add a small weight to the side of Maronite Christians, who hold Lebanon's presidency. The Syrians and Palestinians add weight to Moslem factions that President Gemayel carefully drove into alliance against him.

Moslem and Christian Lebanese say they prefer accommodation to partitioning the

country. It is therefore desirable, and humane, for the marines to stay long enough to see whether both sides mean it. If they do not mean it, there is no point spilling more American blood to avert partition. Anyone who cares enough about Lebanon to read its history will learn that it was a precarious creation to begin with and that the urge to pull it apart did not come from Damascus or Moscow.

When the Israelis wisely moved out of the cross fire last month, President Gemayel lacked the strength to fill the void. He now has to compensate by offering Moslem groups more power in his regime. The marines can provide a shield while he makes a sincere effort. If he doesn't, or if agreement appears impossible, they should leave.

That is why Congress, in properly asserting its duty under the War Powers Resolution, should set no arbitrary deadline for American withdrawal. Nor should it deny the marines the benefit of aerial cover to discourage the shelling of their positions.

But Congress can insist that President Reagan keep the marines out of ground combat and define their mission as essentially diplomatic. If the United States is to play Lebanese chess, it has to learn to distinguish between a weak pawn and a checkmate.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Money on the Move

Since the dollar's foreign exchange rate is too high in relation to the things that a dollar buys, why doesn't the government bring it down? In the old days — which means until the early 1970s — a government told its currency holders to stand in the exchange markets and, with occasional interesting exceptions, it obediently stood there. Currently, governments might just as well save their breath.

In late July and early August the United States spent a quarter of a billion dollars buying West German marks and Japanese yen to hold their exchange rates up and the dollar's down. That operation may have broken a speculative rise in the dollar, but the results have not been dramatic. Why do governments suddenly seem to have so little control over the values of their currencies?

The New York Federal Reserve Bank recently published the results of a survey, taken last April, showing that about \$33.5 billion a day was moving through the U.S. foreign exchange markets — dollars being changed into foreign currencies and vice versa. That was an increase of 43 percent over the volume in a previous survey in March 1980. The 1980 survey in turn showed that the volume then was five times as high as it had been only three years earlier. The flows through foreign exchange markets around the world have risen with enormous speed and are now far beyond

the capacity of any government to manage. Governments are able to generate blips in the market to make life dangerous for speculators; that is what the United States was doing in midsummer. But they no longer have the resources to maintain constant exchange rates.

The basic reason for the extraordinary growth in foreign exchange flows has been the expansion of international trade. But the machinery that serves trade also enables a great tide of private and public money to move restlessly around the world, running away from political instability, seeking higher interest rates and playing the market.

After World War II the world had a relatively stable and predictable system of fixed exchange rates based on the American dollar. But that system collapsed in 1973 under other countries' rising economic weight, and now the major currencies float, with their exchange values shifting constantly with the ups and downs of the market. Floating turns out to impose costs and perils unforeseen 10 years ago, but at present nobody seems to be able to come up with a practical alternative. The world's trading nations have outgrown the previous regime without finding their way to other that promises stability. Meanwhile the amount of money moving daily through the exchange markets continues to grow.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Opinion

KAL 007: About the Reactions

In civilized countries, straying off course is not recognized as a capital crime, worth penalty by death. We recall that the Soviet UN delegation said in discussion concerning the 1973 Libyan airliner incident. It called the shooting down of the airliner by Israel a "criminal act of international terrorism." Using such words as "barbaric" and "criminal," it asserted at that time that the perpetrator should be strongly condemned.

We cannot help but deplore the brazen absurdity of Moscow. The words that Moscow has let out on the incident are an insult to the intelligence and conscience of mankind. There certainly is a limit, the trespassing of which is not allowed in human conscience.

The Soviet implication with regard to their border is that if anyone strays across it, they are ready to shoot him down again. There is no weight given to human values. We demand that the Soviets do away with such inhuman conduct and brazen falsehood by honestly admitting their guilt and offering a sincere apology for their crime against humanity.

—The Korea Herald (Seoul).

News journals the world over have been recording, in emotive language, the waves of condemnation that continue to wash up against the stone walls of the Soviet Union in the aftermath of the destruction of Korean Air Lines flight 007. The global outrage, however, has done nothing more than emphasize the true impotence of world opinion in the impasse of Soviet intractability.

President Reagan has successfully expanded condemnation to encompass the whole of the free world, not just the United States. But the result? A few weeks' restriction on the operations of Aeroflot. The Soviets must feel this as just another slap on the wrist.

They would be wrong. For, ultimately, the

balance of world opinion is much more than a matter of reprisals and counter-measures. For all of the Soviets' basiliak immunity to sanctions and defiance to protest, they must realize that they have dealt themselves a deadly blow in the eyes of the world. No longer can they ever lay claim to credibility in their preaching for global peace; no longer will their deriding of the United States as the true warmongers ever hold any water; no longer will their self-righteousness cut any ice amongst the people of the world who, despite their material ineffectuality, can never be denied the right to feel and to hold opinions. Those feelings and opinions are now overwhelmingly, damningly against the Soviet Union.

—The New Straits Times (Kuala Lumpur).

By blocking a joint condemnation of the Soviet Union for shooting down a South Korean passenger aircraft on Sept. 1, Greece has not only stirred up the justified anger of the other nine members of the European Community. It has also raised the question of what the Community is about and, more explicitly, how much hope there really is for European political cooperation, the diplomats' code phrase for a kind of infant community foreign policy.

Mr. Papandreou sees the Common Market primarily as a means to transfer wealth from the European north to the south, more specifically Greece. His political vision for Europe is that of a region independent of great military power blocks. It is a formula that, as in the instance of the airliner, forces him to be more tender to Moscow than his partners' would like. It also is a formula hard to reconcile with the renewal of the agreement that allows the United States to maintain military bases in Greece. Then, the act of playing both ends against the middle has been expertly practiced by Greeks at least since the times of Ulysses.

—The Financial Times (London).

RC-135 + KAL 007 = Some Questions

By T. Edward Eskelson and Tom Bernard

DENVER — A major effort seems to have been made to bewilder the American public concerning the capabilities of the U.S. Air Force RC-135 and, more importantly, the National Security Agency. As former crew members on an RC-135, we find official statements concerning the extent of that plane's involvement before and after the downing of Korean Air Lines flight 007 incompatible with our experience.

Official U.S. sources have tried to minimize the capability of the RC-135 by alleging that its mission off the coast of the Soviet Union was for the purpose of "verifying compliance with arms control agreements." Other sources have portrayed the RC-135 as a passive listening device. President Reagan stated that the aircraft was back at its base in Alaska for a full hour prior to the Soviet attack on the airliner, implying that no RC-135s were then in the vicinity.

The RC-135 is a Strategic Air Command (SAC) long-range reconnaissance aircraft that carries an electronic and communications intercept platform. It is flown by a SAC crew, but the intercept platform is manned by some 30 U.S. Air Force Security Service personnel. In addition there are several electronic warfare officers assigned to the platform. All personnel aboard the RC-135 are under the operational authority of the National Security Agency (NSA).

The RC-135 has the ability to stay aloft for missions of 18 to 20 hours, demanding but a single midair refueling within that period. The aircraft are assigned "orbit" areas near target nations by the NSA. The "orbit" is a flight path resembling a figure eight.

The NSA on occasion adjusts the orbits of RC-135s so that they will intentionally penetrate the airspace of a target nation. This is ordered to bring a target country's air defense systems into a state of alert so that the NSA can analyze the activated systems for potential flaws.

The RC-135 is a primary intercept platform for the NSA, meaning that it is a prime receptor of signals emanating from a surveillance target. It also performs functions that simply cannot be accomplished by satellite or ground listening stations.

The aircraft is deemed so important to U.S. intelligence collection in sensitive areas that it is always relieved on its orbit by another RC-135 just before the end of its mission. This procedure allows for 24-hour-a-day, 365-day-a-year intercept coverage. We find President Reagan's indication that the Sakhalin-Kamchatka area was abandoned by the RC-135 intercept platform to be unbelievable and contrary to NSA policy.

At this point we shall disclose several, certainly not all, of the capabilities of the RC-135. These might have been of particular value to the KAL 747 as it moved toward and eventually through Soviet airspace.

Several of these capabilities are offensive in nature; this contradicts sources who have referred to the RC-135 as a "passive listening device." These offensive capabilities are under the exclusive control of an agency, the NSA, which operates unchecked by America's elected representatives.

The RC-135 has a super-advanced, ultra-secure communications system which is linked to the most sophisticated communications network in the world. This system, sometimes referred to as "backchannel," permits the instantaneous reporting of real-time, tactical intelligence to the highest levels of the U.S. government, including the president, from any location in the world. A message intended for the president is designated as a "CRITIC" and is required to be in the president's hands no more than

10 minutes after the time of transmission. For instance, an RC-135 orbiting over the Sea of Japan.

This is but a single capability of the RC-135's communications system.

It also has the capability of transmitting messages over an extremely broad range of radio frequencies, including those used by other aircraft, both civilian and military, ships, ground stations and air controllers. During the Vietnam War, crew members aboard RC-135s transmitted real-time warnings to U.S. pilots over North Vietnam warning them that they were being tracked by hostile radar. In some cases the warnings permitted U.S. pilots to evade missiles about to be launched at them from either the ground or the air.

Equipment manned by SAC electronic warfare officers can be used to "jam" radar and radio transmissions in addition to certain electronic systems in other aircraft. This capability was used in Vietnam against Soviet-supplied radars and aircraft.

The RC-135 contains an internal warning system manned in part by specially trained personnel assigned to monitor the tactical air activity and air defense radars of the target nation. This function is critical to the safety of the unarmed aircraft and its crew, whose mission continually brings them to at least the brink of potentially hostile airspace.

This function demands that the radio frequencies used by the target nation's military aircraft and air defense radars be continuously monitored for the earliest possible indication of any hostile activity that potentially could be directed against the intercept platform.

We have precise reasons to believe that the entire sweep of events — from the time the Soviets first began tracking KAL flight 007, to the "confusion" with the American reconnaissance aircraft, to the moment Soviet fighters sitting on Soviet airfields were ordered to go from "standby" to "alert" status, to the time of the

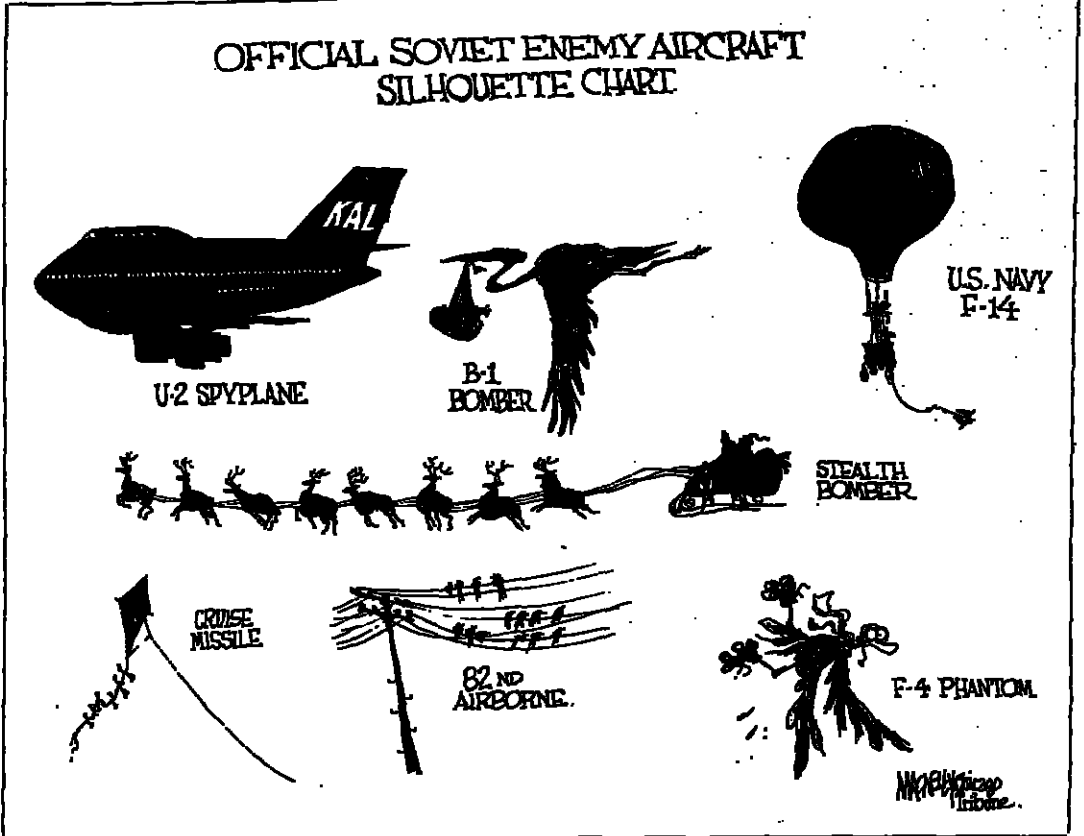
shootdown — was meticulously monitored and instantaneously analyzed by U.S. intelligence.

Without sounding like apologists for Soviet actions, we believe, based upon our experiences, that the official U.S. version of events is incomplete and misleading. There are serious questions about what role the capabilities of the RC-135 played and why they were not used to try to head off the tragedy.

The Reagan administration has acknowledged that Soviet authorities are aware of the purpose and mission of the RC-135 aircraft that daily fly off their coast. We agree. The Soviets monitor U.S. military capabilities as closely as America monitors theirs.

Only full disclosure of the facts held by the NSA can provide the answers required by the public concerning this tragic event.

The writers are former U.S. Air Force communications intelligence specialists who flew on RC-135 reconnaissance flights out of Okinawa. They wrote this article for The Denver Post.



When Too Much Security Is Still Less

By Abraham Lowenthal

LOS ANGELES — The destruction of Korean Air Lines flight 007 illustrates in extreme form a pervasive problem in international affairs, namely, that procedures and policies to protect national security sometimes heighten international tensions and undermine a nation's security.

Soviet pilots and their ground commander were implementing established Soviet policies for protecting their country's national security. They did not mean to start a war or, presumably, to set off an international crisis; the pilots' purpose was to protect the security of Soviet airspace. But the costs of this tragic incident to the Soviet Union's international position are considerable.

Real security interests were not served by blowing up the South Korean plane. Relations with Japan and South Korea have been severely damaged, and the Soviet image in Europe and the Third World has been very badly tarnished. The effect of this

episode on President Reagan's policies, and on domestic American public support for them, cannot be helpful to the Soviet Union.

Something similar happened last year in the Middle East. Whatever one thinks of the Israeli invasion of Lebanon, two key points are beyond controversy: Although the Israeli decisions were motivated by intense concerns about national security, the invasion's net effect has been to worsen Israel's foreign policy problems. There is widespread consensus by now within Israel that the Lebanon invasion was a mistake that worsened Israel's security dilemma.

Using force is not always an effective way to protect national security; sometimes just the opposite is true. What is important is to know when it is necessary to use force to protect national security, when it may be useful to use force, and when force is neither necessary nor useful.

It is not absurd for Soviet leaders to fear that hostile reconnaissance or combat aircraft flying over sensitive defense installations could pose a real security threat. Nor is it paranoid for Israel's leaders to be concerned about an active and hostile Palestinian force in southern Lebanon. What made the Soviets and Israelis err was the desire for near-absolute security.

This impulse made it difficult for either country to distinguish a clear and present national security threat from a mildly discomforting situation. In each case the result was to undertake measures that have intensified the problems that they were intended to solve.

The United States is not exempt from the tendency to seek security through policies that may ultimately heighten insecurity. The Reagan administration's policies in Central America are a case in point.

Washington is understandably and correctly eager to prevent the establishment of Soviet bases, or other threatening facilities and equipment, around the Caribbean Basin. What is questionable and potentially very costly is for the United States to seek to control the evolution of domestic politics in the area.

Sometimes it seems that Washington would like to achieve or renew virtual control of its border region. But a return to total control of Cen-

tral America and the Caribbean could be assured only by measures that would be predictably counterproductive, fueling precisely the nationalist, revolutionary sentiments that Washington finds unacceptable.

The underlying difficulty for the United States in Central America comes from the fact that U.S. leaders are used to near-absolute control of the Caribbean Basin. In 1983 the days of near-total U.S. dominance in the region are long past.

Soviet warships have been plying Caribbean waters for 20 years. Cuba has moved out of the U.S. orbit and into the Soviet Union's. Sovereignty in the Canal Zone has passed to Panama. Individual Caribbean and Central American nations now diverge from Washington on many issues, and some do so systematically.

What the United States needs to understand is that real security does not depend on absolute control of the Caribbean Basin. Revolutionary, nationalist, even Marxist-Leninist regimes in the small and weak countries of Central America and the Caribbean will not by themselves endanger the security of the United States. Indeed, unless the United States actively rejects those countries, the chances are that they will remain part of the U.S. economic and political orbit.

In the Caribbean Basin, the United States needs to prevent the introduction of strategic weapons or military facilities that could be damaging to U.S. security, the kinds of facilities that have been kept out of Cuba by agreement with the Soviet Union since the 1962 missile crisis. By focusing squarely on that central issue, and not on the psycho-political problem of losing control, the United States could avoid increasing its own foreign policy problems.

The United States will not destroy innocent civilian aircraft, an action that provokes universal disgust. But it should be sure that in the search for a total security that can no longer be achieved, it does not make its own mistakes — less blatant mistakes than those of the Soviets, but ultimately perhaps as costly.

The writer, on leave from the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars in Washington, will join the School of International Relations at the University of Southern California in January. He contributed this comment to the Los Angeles Times.

FROM OUR SEPT. 16 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1908: Anti-Trust Law Criticized

NEW YORK — Mr. E.H. Harriman made a plea for the modification of the Sherman Anti-Trust Law as now applied to railroads. Concerning plans for the further development of railroad interests, he said, "The most important thing today is to bring the people to understand that the Sherman Act must be made to cover only such purposes as were designed by its maker. The act is now being made to hinder railroads in the legitimate development of what the people desire in the extension of railroad facilities." He said that everything looked well. He paid little attention to politics, but found all through the West a feeling of indifference amounting to apathy.

1933: Storm Troopers on Show

BERLIN — The end of parliamentary government in Prussia was celebrated (on Sept. 15) with General Goering, Prussia's elected premier, as the master of impressive ceremonies. Noteworthy in the great parade was the appearance for the first time in a public procession of several platoons of storm troopers in their jet black uniforms, carrying shining rifles and wearing steel helmets. In the university before which were assembled the troops at attention, surrounded by a throng of spectators, including all the diplomatic representatives save the French ambassador, who declined the invitation, Goering denounced the "disgusting parliamentarism" of the past.

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Fantasies After the Offense

By Leopold Unger

RUSSELS — General Vladimir G. Govorov, who apparently gave the order to shoot down the South Korean airliner, was just doing his duty. And the Sukhoi pilot who fired the missile was just following orders. So were they all, political or military authorities, whose task it is to defend Soviet borders against enemies, saboteurs and spies sent by Washington. 269 whom were aboard that airliner. Such is the extraordinary public line that Moscow peddles.

But there is also the unofficial line, offered in softer official tones in conversations with Western politicians and journalists. This "private" line has already turned up in some Western publications.

It has two parts.

Firstly, the crime over Sakhalin was not the impetuous reaction of a mad or overindulgent general. The Soviet military's electronic communications system assures permanent communication with Moscow, the heart of the centralized Soviet military system. Yuri Andropov was not informed of the South Korean jet's violation of the Soviet frontier. This pleasant man who loves Western music could obviously not have been the one to order the cold-blooded murder of 269 innocent persons. The shooting was ordered by military men who are not bothered by Mr. Andropov's uppermost concern for Soviet respectability on the international scene.

Thus, a West German newspaper wonders editorially if "the Soviet missile was not really aimed at a Soviet target" — whether this was not "a move by the Soviet military complex" to torpedo the Geneva talks and possible agreement on the basis of Mr. Andropov's proposals to destroy a number of SS-20 missiles.

London newspapers ask in print whether Mr. Andropov is still in full control of the military. And a French newspaper cites Victor Louis, the KGB messenger to the West, saying that the decision to shoot "was made on the spot and immediately" before contacting Moscow.

Those who defend the good Mr. Andropov have to admit sadly that the Soviet military establishment is so powerful that the head of state and party cannot disavow his generals.

All this recalls the line Stalin used to give Roosevelt — who believed him — about having to take Soviet public opinion into account.

Leonid Brezhnev once broke off a discussion with Henry Kissinger ostensibly to confer with his "military advisers" waiting in another room. The point of such playacting is to gain concessions from the West. Good civilians offer conditions that the bad military might try to withdraw. Moscow often profits from this ploy. It is trying again.

Secondly, the Kremlin's paranoid patriotism is defended. Commentators reach far into history to blame Mongols, Chinese, Turks, Poles, Germans. Holy Mother Russia, it appears, has for centuries been the favored target of hereditary enemies.

Indeed, didn't the West accept this way of thinking at Yalta when it transferred 150 million Europeans into the Soviet camp?

The West stood by indifferent to the massacre of civilians in Hungary during the 1956 uprising, to the invasion of Czechoslovakia in 1968 and to the crushing of Poland's hope of liberalization in 1981, given the Kremlin's right to defend itself beyond its frontiers and beyond any real threat. The clear implication is that the West must now accept that the Kremlin has to defend itself over Sakhalin.

There are spies everywhere, this line goes on. The South Korean jet was on a mission of espionage and provocation organized by the United States. In a similar way, a Soviet newspaper accused a West diplomat of "inadmissible" visual observations during a train trip.

So go the fantasies. There are indeed pressure groups within the Soviet nomenklatura, but it is farfetched to imagine the military dominating the civilians. The Soviet Union has little in common with Poland, where the Communist Party has no roots in the population, has all but disappeared and has had to be replaced by the military.

It is surprising that the West should have been taken aback by the downing of KAL flight 007. The fate of the Cheka, of Kamy, of the Gulag, of Budapest, Prague, Kabul and Warsaw could act in no other way. The grand master of the Kremlin these days is Yuri Andropov. Whether or not he was informed, he will back his military because of true solidarity and common interest. And if it happened again, he would do it again.

International Herald Tribune.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

country other than a party to the SALT agreements.

JOSEF GOLDBLAT, Stockholm International Peace Research Institute.

The Mutual Interest

In "Soft-Pedaling the Boeing Incident Invites More Violence" (IHT, Sept. 8), Professor Richard Pipes shows clearly his misunderstanding of useful international agreements when he argues that "their success depends entirely on the contracting parties' demonstrated readiness to respect law and moral standards." True statements know that the key-stone of useful, successful international accord must be common needs, mutually identified.

The Professor Pipes was selected as the senior adviser on Soviet affairs to the National Security Council is evidence of the emotional, fearful ba-

Soviet Responsibility

Regarding "Law Experts Say Nations May Shoot Down Intruders in Peacetime Only in Rare Cases" (IHT, Sept. 3) by David Margolick:

The article implies that the Soviets may have had a case in shooting down a civilian passenger plane, if it were engaged in aerial espionage. With all respect to the author, I beg to differ. Ever since the signing of the 1972 SALT agreements, the Soviet Union (as well as the United States) has undertaken not only to tolerate reconnaissance operations of the other side, including those conducted from the sky, but even to refrain from interfering with such operations. Shooting down a satellite would certainly be a casus belli. Why then treat an aircraft differently? As an instrument of espionage it is not necessarily more effective than a satellite. Neither is it more dangerous if it belongs to a

those same Republicans are far more reluctant to spend eight or nine months of the year in legislative session and a sizable portion of each election year campaigning — all to participate as part of a minority in a state government process dominated by liberal Democrats ... and for a relatively small salary in most states."

Hard up for candidates, the Republicans are turning to retirees, to the wealthy and, increasingly, to women, who have given them some of their more striking victories in recent years. But working legislators often have policy ideas of their own, sometimes outside Republican orthodoxy.

The Washington Post.

مكتبة القرآن الكريم

September 16, 1983

Page 7W

Bizet, Bizet, Bizet: 'Carmen' in Her Fourth Film of the Year

CARMONA, Spain — There are more screen "Carmens" around than anyone can flick a castanet at. In addition to some 30 extant films, this year has seen Carlos Saura's choreographed version, Jean-Luc Godard's "Prénom Carmen," which uses the Beethoven quartets for its score, Peter Brook's three film versions of

MARY BLUME

his celebrated stage production and, finally, Bizet's "Carmen," which is being completed near Seville with the Italian Francesco Rosi as director and the American Lorin Maazel as conductor.

Rosi's "Carmen" stars a new American singer, Julia Migenes Johnson, in the title role. Plácido Domingo as Don José and Ruggero Raimondi as Escamillo. It is produced by Gaumont, which also produced the Joseph Losey "Don Giovanni," and the score and libretto have been treated with great respect. Too much respect, Rosi sometimes thinks.

It is a lyric opera written 100 years ago for the theater with exigencies created by the fashions of the time," Rosi says. He is tall, always elegant in Rome-made British clothes, with tinted glasses and a flat, compact face that breaks into sudden smiles.

One of the fashions of 1875 that irritates him is the repetition of successful airs. "To repeat a song two or three times simply because the star wanted it," he said in the lobby of a cool parador before going on to night-time shooting that would last until 6 A.M. "The repetitions mean I must find a way of photographing the same music differently." He sighed. That night the torero would arrive at the tavern of Lillas Pastia and sing his celebrated song. Twice.

"I wouldn't want the audience to notice it but I do want people to know I have suffered," Rosi confides.

"Carmen" is, at \$6.5 million, the most expensive film Gaumont has produced and it won't be amortized for 10 years, says its producer, Patrice Ledoux. This is one reason for the film's extreme fidelity to the score. "If we were to make cuts or changes, it wouldn't be Bizet and it would risk being quickly unmoded," says Ledoux, who has produced 47 operas for French television.

But while Losey had to direct "Don Giovanni" with a pre-recorded score on which he had not been consulted, Rosi had already plotted every scene and was able to give Maazel notes on tempo before and during the recording.

"I don't forget that I am doing an opera on film," Rosi says. "But I also don't forget that I'm doing a film."



Francesco Rosi.

The problem is that film rhythm and opera rhythm are so different. "I must make an image, a true image that fits the music, that will make the spectator as the only possible image," Rosi says. "Opera on film is really quite new — no one knows for sure what it is."

Rosi, whose previous films include "Salvatore Giuliano," "Christ Stopped at Eboli" and "Three Brothers," is a realist director with a gift of intimacy whose films are sometimes falsely described as documentaries. Realism, he says, means respect: "It is telling the history and real conditions of a country without falsifying, it is accentuating the typical but respecting authentic differences." He took on "Carmen" because he had been thinking of doing a musical and couldn't resist the challenge.

"If a producer provokes a director, then the director feels challenged and it's rare not to accept a challenge," he says.

"Carmen" is a realistic opera. I think it's possible to do with it what can't be done with others. After two years of working on it, I do think it's against nature to make filmed opera," he adds. "But I am amusing myself with the attempt. I have never worked so hard."

Gaumont chose Rosi because he knows Spain so well — he speaks Spanish perfectly and made a fine film on bullfighting. "The

Moment of Truth," in Spain in 1965 — and because of his feeling for natural settings. The look of the film is inspired by Gustave Doré's Spanish drawings; it has been shot entirely on location in the towns of Ronda and Carmona in Andalusia with not one inch of film shot in a studio.

"It's a permanent catastrophe," Patrice Ledoux said, "otherwise it's been just fine. To make a period film in natural settings is sheer madness, and very beautiful." Just to film a street scene in Ronda that required de-modernizing some facades, Ledoux had to negotiate 247 separate contracts with 247 families.

Domingo and Raimondi were natural choices, though filming hasn't been easy for either one. "They've learned to fight, ride, climb real rocks, get slim," Rosi said. The boldest stroke, and one that looks like a winner, was to cast an almost-unknown soprano of Greek and Puerto Rican descent, Julia Migenes Johnson, as Carmen.

Johnson made her debut at 34 in New York in "Madame Butterfly" and went on to play "Dites Moi" in "South Pacific" and to play Maria in a revival of "West Side Story" and the original Hotel in "Fiddler on the Roof." She took over for Teres Stratas in "Lulu" at the Met and will sing the role at the Vienna State Opera in October. She came to the attention of

Gaumont through Maurice Béjart, who had cast her as Salome after having waited, he said, for someone like her for 20 years. She was signed for "Carmen" although she is a soprano; long coaching brought her into mezzo range.

"I worked for a year to find the notes," she said in a village house in Carmona that had been made into dressing rooms. She is 5 foot 2 and freckled and retains a sturdy New York accent.

"She is fantastic, a Carmen full of sensuality and natural acting — the way she dances, the way she moves," Plácido Domingo says. "She's a lightweight Carmen, which I like, not a natural mezzo, very feminine."

"Julia can captivate a man by the charm of her personality, not just her body," Rosi says. "Carmen is an outsider, a Gypsy not a Spaniard. She's no tart. She loves her liberty, she is aware of her own dignity, she doesn't die accepting fate. She fights not to die but when she sees that in order not to die she must live lies and deceit, she prefers to die."

"She dies for her independence, she will not give in," Julia Migenes Johnson says. "She's got a bad temper, very ego. She's like women's lib, you know."

If there is agreement on Carmen, Lorin Maazel has put in a sour note by calling Don José a blundering bumpkin. No one agrees.

Maazel should read "Carmen," again, Domingo says. "The trouble with Don José is he is too bourgeois." He has sung the role 150 times in 20 productions.

"Don José is middle class, almost village aristocracy," Rosi agrees. "He doesn't have Carmen's freedom, he's a man with all the weaknesses of a man who falls in love and is limited by the moral structure he was raised in. All men are fools. The important thing is not to be a hero. I'd rather be a fool than a hero."

The librettists of "Carmen" were taking chances in creating an amoral heroine and a murderer hero. For safety's sake, they put in a good girl, Micaela (played by Faith Esham), who did not exist in Merimee's original tale. Rosi has had no problem in bringing so conventional a character to life.

"She's a woman in love who's fighting for her love. She has the courage to go into a smuggler's hideaway to get her man. That's a hint on how to make her live."

"Carmen," Rosi says, is about living people. "It's a real story but told in French and set in Spain with people who sing instead of speak. My aim is to make it accepted as natural."

Rosi is a Neapolitan whose uncle led the clique at the Naples opera. "Being Neapolitan helped me to understand Andalusians," he said. "Neapolitans are like Andalusians and Andalusians are like Neapolitans." His films,



Julia Migenes Johnson and Plácido Domingo.

he says, are always about the south. His next picture will be shot in South America and is based on his friend Gabriel Garcia Marquez's novella, "Chronicle of a Death Foretold." All his films, he says, are studies of society, including "Carmen."

"I want to make 'Carmen' live even if it is an opera and therefore a compromise between realism and fiction. I want to show the values, the social and cultural context."

But first he must shoot the scene of Escamillo's arrival in the tavern. "I can't stand tavern scenes," he says. He is worrying about moving extras through the endless entrances and exits that opera requires. Before going to work, he gets out piles of still photographs of the production. They are marvelous, authentic and intensely moving. I can't wait to see the film, Rosi is told. "Nor can I," he says with a sigh. "It's directing it that gets me down."



St. Mark the Evangelist in the German Gospel Book.

A Medieval Treasure Re-emerges

by Souren Melikian

LONDON — The most extraordinary illuminated manuscript of the Middle Ages has just resurfaced here. Cluttered with gold and silver on its 31 full-page miniatures and 10 pages of abstract design, to say nothing of the 1,500 or so illuminated initials, the German Gospel Book is almost as fresh as it must have looked around 1173-75, when it was completed at Helmshausen Abbey by the monk Hermann.

The manuscript dropped from public sight in 1939, when it was reported to be in Austria. It is believed to have been sold by the dukes of Brunswick after the war. Now it has reappeared, first shown to Sotheby's medieval manuscript expert, Christopher de Hamel, in late August. It will go on display at Sotheby's shortly before its scheduled sale Dec. 6. The provenance of the masterpiece has not been made public but it is perfectly clear that a work of such magnitude can only have come from a major collection.

No such Western manuscript has turned up in private hands, let alone in the market, in living memory. Sotheby's is quoting an expected sales figure in excess of £1 million (\$1.5 million) but this can easily be doubled. Both

figures are mere indications of the wave of cultural shock that the manuscript will make for months to come.

Only a handful of specialists were aware of its existence, essentially through the detailed account given in 1933 by Franz Jansen in his German book, "Helmshausen Bookpainting at the Time of Henry the Lion." The shock of visual discovery I experienced was all the greater as the large-sized evangelist — the four books of the Gospel — had been known only through the black and white plates of Jansen's book and a few earlier publications.

These drab reproductions completely fail to convey the illusion of fine low relief suggested by the thick gold leaf and by the deep black outlines of the composition on vellum leaves.

Without seeing the manuscript in color, one tends to underestimate the significance of the discovery in relationship to medieval European culture. This can only be likened to what the sudden reappearance of a long-lost major work by Leonardo da Vinci or Raphael would represent for modern understanding of the Italian Renaissance. It is actually a good deal more than that, historically.

While just one more painting by Leonardo or Raphael, tantalizing as the idea might sound, would probably not greatly add to — let alone modify — modern perception of their

oeuvre, the Helmshausen manuscript is by far the most important work of its school. It is the only one that is signed by the artist and explicitly stated to have been executed at the abbey at Helmshausen, 65 miles (105 kilometers) southwest of Brunswick, now in West Germany.

It is by far the most richly illustrated — the second-best manuscript has less than half as many miniatures, the third-best has 10, most have only 4 or fewer, and some none at all.

When the manuscript was first discovered and published in 1858 by a German scholar, August Wilhelm Ambros, it created a sensation. In the next half-century, manuscript after manuscript was shown to be related to the Gospel Book until the total reached 19, including the latest in the entire series, completed in 1194 and now in Wolfenbüttel, West Germany.

But none comes anywhere near the Gospel Book, not just in the number of miniatures and the individual quality of each one but, above all perhaps, in their unique significance to medieval political history on the one hand and the changing nature of Christian religious ideas on the other.

Nor is this surprising. The book came into

Were the Pyramids Poured?

MIAMI — A French industrial chemist believes he has figured out how, in about 2650 B.C., the Egyptians built the pyramids of Giza with only primitive tools: They poured synthetic stones. The method, he adds, is similar to pouring concrete today.

"We have now studied the stones from a chemical and a microscopic point of view and we have proof they are synthetic," Dr. Joseph Davidovits said in an interview with The Miami Herald. He added that a strand of hair gave him a clue to the puzzle that had baffled scholars for centuries.

He was quickly challenged, however, in Cairo, where the former director of the Egyptian antiquities commission said of Davidovits's theory: "It is against reason and logic."

Archaeologists have long wondered how a society without sophisticated machinery hauled millions of blocks of stone from pits that were miles away and then stacked them up to 40 stories high. Some have theorized that brute strength or pulleys were the key. Others have even credited extraterrestrial creatures with the feat.

Davidovits said his tests on five small casing stones from the largest of the pyramids showed that they were composed of a limestone fossil-

shell concrete. He explained that the substance was bound together so well that it almost could not be distinguished from natural stone.

In addition to chemical and X-ray analysis, he said, proof of his theory lies in a strand of human hair, two and a half centimeters long (about an inch), found encased in one of the stones. He said he believed the hair fell into the mixture when the pyramid stone was being poured.

"We think the mixture was transported in baskets that weighed 20 or 30 pounds," Davidovits said. "It wasn't easy for the Egyptians, but they did not need 50,000 or 100,000 workers as is assumed. We speculate there were 1,500 workers on site."

Davidovits, 48, president of the Cordi company in Saint-Quentin, France, is teaching at Barry University in Miami Shores, Florida. Last spring the Geopolymers Institute at Barry published "Alchemy and Pyramids," the first of his projected six-volume series, "The Book of Stone."

He explained that his research showed that the Egyptians built their pyramids with four materials as techniques evolved: first, brick made of air-dried clay; then, limestone-powder brick; next, synthetic stone poured on the spot and, finally, big beams of limestone poured in

wooden molds. Of the big beams, which he dates to 2400 B.C., the industrial chemist added, "That's the same technique you use today to build bridges."

The five small casing stones that contributed to his research were given to him by Egyptologists, he said, and there is no question about their being genuine. Still, he is seeking his own samples. "The best way to conduct our research now," he asserted, "is to go to the Great Pyramids and study at the site. But there's no question of our findings. They've been acclaimed at scientific conventions."

In Cairo, however, the former antiquities official, Gamal Mokhtar, said the theory was illogical "for a number of reasons, including the fact that Cairo is surrounded by many granite hills, so why should they use a complicated operation of manufacturing two and a half million stones, each weighing a ton?" Mokhtar said he believed the pyramids were built of blocks cut from the granite hills.

"Finding a hair two and a half centimeters long is also illogical," Mokhtar added, "because the builders were not hippies with long hair. All drawings show they shaved their heads."

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Giving France the Hard Sell

NEW YORK — Bloomingdale's Fête de France, launched this week in New York, was much more than the usual department store promotion — it was a triumph of merchandising intrigue. The concept of the show resembled the planning of Versailles, with Marvin Traub, the store's chairman, displaying the glories of France with Sun King panache.

This was the largest and most-expensive venture the store has had, including its periodic celebrations of the world's countries, and an encore for France, which alone has had two extravaganzas. The merchandise

was worth \$20 million, with a large chunk paid by the French government to encourage Bloomingdale's buying. "But after all," as Traub puts it without shame, "Bloomingdale's will have between 12 and 14 million people throughout our 14 stores to see the French exhibit. This is an enormous opportunity for the French."

The exhibition included all the classics — cuisine and couture, wines and perfumes, crystal, silver and home furnishings, and what looked like an awful lot of loaves of French bread peeking out of an awful lot of baskets.

But Traub, who says he has had a love affair with France ever since he landed on Omaha Beach in 1944, also wanted to give the affair a touch of class and make this a cultural event. So he came up with what many consider the outrageous idea of having Jack Lang, the French minister of culture, select, appoint and pay an *attaché de mission* to visit French museums. She was Claude Bourdier Neff, a consultant who works for major stores, including Seibu in Japan. "There is no way I could have gone around to those museums saying 'I'm from Bloomingdale's,'" she admits. "They would have sent me packing."

So, unknown to the French taxpayer, she was appointed March 1 and was able to cruise France, borrowing from eight major museums. The Beaubourg alone loaned giant sculptures and there were paintings by Grosseigne, Miro and de Bussat, sculptures by César, Lalanne and Nikkii de Saint Phalle, antique furniture from Provençal museums and a lot of folk art.

Suggestions were discreetly passed on by Traub, who reportedly generated some friction at museum levels, where curators would have liked to have suggested a more-modern vision of France. But Traub insisted on a traditional and reassuring image of France, with Provence, and other regions he personally loves, providing most of the local color. The result was that some people questioned whether this vision of France through Bloomingdale's eyes would not end up being too brashly

commercial. Traub's answer was, "Of course it's commercial and it's also almost impossible for anybody, especially in France, to please everyone. I am sure there will be criticism of what we are doing — it would not be France if there weren't. But I think most French people who will come and who will have a chance to see the work we have done will be pleased and proud. We are not just selling merchandise, we are showing French art and culture." French officials also insisted on having some technology around, but there was not too much of it.

In short, despite the clash in political ideology between France and the United States, business is business and came out a winner. French officials, who started negotiating with Traub more than a year ago over lunch at Maxim's, took this well. Dressed by Dior for the occasion, Edith Cresson, the minister of commerce and tourism, flew over with 245 French industrialists, who were told to learn to do business, *à l'américaine*. This baffled many of them, who had never been to the United States, but they decided the trip might result in their doing business with each other. Some French newspapers and magazines also went berserk promoting France and Bloomingdale's, with Figaro and Elle and at least two decoration magazines putting out special issues.

The time and energy involved were remarkable. Some 20 buyers made 255 trips to France to select and purchase merchandise from more than 700 suppliers. Five noted French decorators — Jacques Grange, Alberto Pinto, André Putman, Jean Dive and Jeanne Gamber de Loche — were called on to decorate model rooms. Putman, who did a romantic terrace, had last-minute troubles: Two blue parrots escaped from their cage and she had a hard time finding 12 dead leaves in Central Park to spread about her decor.

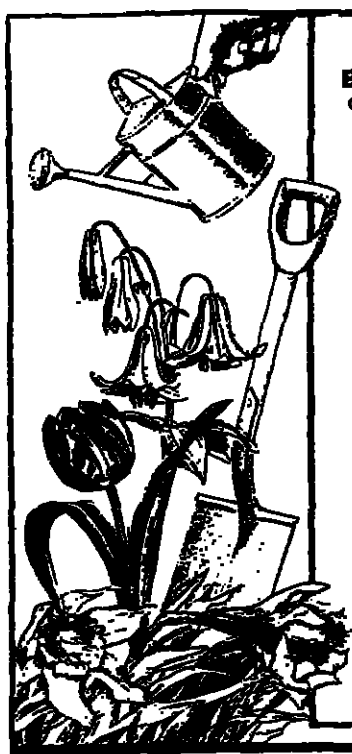
Four famous chefs will perform at one point or another in the store. Artcurial, a private art gallery, made its debut in America. The 89-year-old Jacques-Henri Lartigue had a wonderful retrospective of his photographs and the Normandy, the grandest cruise ship of the 1930s, also berthed at Bloomingdale's with a show of memorabilia and a new collection of reproductions of its Art Deco china, glass and silver.

To launch the Fête de France in style, Traub invited 1,650 people to a \$200-champagne-and-black-tie charity gala, the profits of which went to the Gervin Monnet Museum, whose yellow kitchen was reproduced at Bloomingdale's. It was a truly thankful American crowd, with Mrs. Evan Galbraith, wife of the U.S. ambassador to France, saying a few words, and Philippe de Rothschild donating all the wine.

Some 700 people got to sit down, the others floated about, but as Traub, undaunted, had to admit, "Trying to have 1,650 of your closest friends to dinner is not the easiest enterprise — even for Bloomingdale's."

Continued on page 9W

TRAVEL



BULBS (little): Anemones, crocus, ranunculus, galanthus, muscari, scilla.

BULBS (big): Daffodils

Hyacinths

Tulips

Lilies

EVERGREENS: Needled

Broadleaved

FERNS

GROUND COVERS

LAWNS: Seed

Sod

PERENNIALS

SHADE TREES

WILD FLOWERS

	SEPTEMBER	OCTOBER	NOVEMBER
BULBS (little)			
BULBS (big)			
Hyacinths			
Tulips			
Lilies			
EVERGREENS			
FERNS			
GROUND COVERS			
LAWNS			
PERENNIALS			
SHADE TREES			
WILD FLOWERS			

The New York Times

Too Early Now to Stop Planting

by Joan Lee Faust

NEW YORK — Just when gardeners thought they could wind down their activities and start putting their tools away, a major planting season confronts them: Autumn is best for many plants.

One advantage of planting at this time of year is that the weather is cooler and it is less likely to be outside without debilitating heat and humidity. There is also more consistent rainfall. Soil is naturally moist and roots grow rapidly.

At the outset, a tight planting schedule is difficult to set down for any activity that depends on weather. If the weather should begin to turn early and the soil start to freeze, gardeners will have to use their judgment. The criterion will be how well a plant can form a secure root system before cold weather. Since evergreens are never really dormant and are highly susceptible to winter sun burn, they must have a good root system. Needled evergreens, rhododendrons, azaleas, hollies and andromedas belong in this category.

A field study showed that landscape plants need four weeks from the time of planting to the onset of cold weather for sturdy root growth. Test plants that were set out late in the season with less chance for root regeneration did not fare well and were susceptible to winter injury.

Soil scientists and horticulturists who have studied root systems have found that, even though air temperatures may approach freezing, root growth continues in the top six inches of soil. As long as soil temperature remains about 40 to 45 degrees Fahrenheit (5 to 7 degrees centigrade), roots regenerate if the soil is moist.

Some things must be planted in the autumn. Lily bulbs are set out late because they are not dug for shipment until late October and early November. Since these bulbs are never truly dormant, lilies are planted in the ground as soon as received. The same is true for perennials such as peonies and hostas, which growers like to dig after a hard frost.

Hardy spring bulbs — daffodils, hyacinths and tulips as well as the smaller or minor bulbs such as crocus, ranunculus, anemones and scillas — mature during summer and are shipped from growers' fields for autumn planting. Since spring-flowering bulbs are rootless, they must be in the ground with enough time for a sturdy root system to form before soil freezes. These roots assure two things: absorption of soil moisture to

support spring leaf and flower growth, and anchorage to strengthen the plant.

Spring-flowering bulbs can be planted any time now — the earlier the better, since roots will start to grow as soon as bulbs are planted. Most bulb experts agree that mid-October is the cutoff time for planting to be sure that good roots form. But as long as the ground is open and can be dug, tulips can be planted at least until mid-November.

As days grow shorter and cooler, changes take place in the plants themselves; they start to become dormant. Rather than absorbing nutrients from the soil to support new leaves and form flowers, plant cells become harder. Water content is reduced and walls become woody. For many plants — those that are called deciduous — the summer's leaves go through a final physiological change and drop off. In this transition phase absorb the shock of transplanting readily, so landscape renovations continue well into November.

There are a few exceptions to the autumn planting tradition. Some things are better moved in spring. All fruits, both tree and berry, and grapevines establish better then. Trees with thin bark transplant better in March, especially dogwood, Japanese maple, birch, beech, flowering fruit trees such as cherry and peach and goldenrain tree. Roses are planted in spring because growers dig plants late in the season to grade and pot or wrap them for cold storage.

Since all but a few vegetables are annuals and not winter-hardy, they must be planted in spring. But many gardeners who experience high crop yields take an important step: They prepare their ground in the autumn. The vegetable patch is dug deeply, enriched with composts and manures to fit fallow.

The instant there is a break in spring weather, vegetable planting can begin. Autumn soil preparation is necessary if small row greenhouses are used — metal hoops with a length of polyethylene cover. These covers shield vegetable garden rows from harsh winter nights, but serve as a warming greenhouse on sunny days. Under these vented covers, hardy salad crops such as lettuce, radish and spinach thrive.

One final deed: Apply fertilizer to evergreens, especially rhododendrons and azaleas, after leaves have dropped from shade trees. Nutrients will work their way down to root zones and be absorbed to support spring growth. Spring fertilizer applications depend on the weather, and often nutrients do not have time to work down to roots when needed.

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Cutting the Cost of a U.S. Visit

by James T. Yenckel

WASHINGTON — Travelers who are flexible in their plans can often benefit from money-saving deals designed to fill empty airline seats and hotel beds. Two U.S. companies have put together intriguing offers aimed at cutting the cost of business and vacation trips, not only for Americans but for travelers who visit the United States regularly.

The first is Discovercard. The idea is that the traveler pays full rate for one night in a hotel and gets the second night free. Membership is \$30 a year and provides an identification card that members show at any of more than 300 hotels to get the two-for-one price. Accommodations are available in the top 100 U.S. business cities and top 40 U.S. vacation destinations, says Timothy Gaffney, president of Discovercard of Hartford, Connecticut. Generally, there's a choice of top, medium and budget hotels. Based on Mobil travel guide ratings, most are either two-star ("very good") or three-star ("excellent"). A copy of Mobil's cities guide is included in the membership fee.

As examples, hotels in Boston include the Copely Plaza downtown and a suburban Ramada Inn. In New York City, it's the Midland Plaza, the Beverly in Manhattan and the Traveler at J.F. Kennedy International Airport.

Resort hotels include the Topnotch at Stowe, Vermont, and the Marriott at Disneyland in Anaheim, California, and Disney World in Orlando, Florida. In Washington, the L'Enfant Plaza Hotel is listed.

A directory of participating hotels is sent to cardholders twice a year. About 100 hotels are expected to be added when next January's directory is printed.

The catch is that the bargain is restricted to a hotel's off-peak periods, though on an average, says Gaffney, the offer is available 200 days a year. Open dates vary by hotel and sometimes include weekends.

Why the cut rates? "Hotels are in the same position as airlines," Gaffney says. "Empty seats produce no income. Here they are getting a full night's revenue, and they have a captive audience for the second day to market their lounge and restaurant."

For information, write Discovercard Inc., P.O. Box 1984, Hartford, Connecticut, 06144.

Traveltron is a new, California-based airline reservation agency that promises to search out the cheapest air fare between destinations in the United States. The service is free; Traveltron makes its money if you decide to book your flight with the company.

The complexities of the U.S. air fare structure are well-known. On one day last month, says a Traveltron vice president, Tom Davis, there were 40,000 changes in fares and schedules. The company says it keeps abreast of these changes through computers and specialized staff, which, unlike those at most other travel agencies, handle only airline reservations.

Traveltron also promises to seek out "creative" routing if that is cheaper. One day this month, it quoted a Washington-to-San Francisco round-trip fare of \$318, via Piedmont Airlines to Charlotte, North Carolina, and Dallas, with a connecting American Airlines flight to San Francisco (leave Washington at 10 A.M., arrive in San Francisco at 5:37 P.M.). The cheapest nonstop supersaver fare was \$356 (with comparable advance-purchase and length-of-stay restrictions) and the unrestricted coach fare was \$838.

Travelers with flexibility who can take unusual routes, travel midweek or nights and book at least a week in advance have the best chance of getting the cheapest rates, says a Traveltron agent, Richard Russo.

For information, telephone (800) 221-7041.

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INTERNATIONAL DATEBOOK

AUSTRIA

VIENNA, Museum Moderner Kunst (tel. 78.25.50).

CONCERT — Sept. 17 and 18: Kirov Orchestra, Yuri Temirkanov conductor (Tchaikovsky, Liszt).

RECITAL — Sept. 20: Claudio Richey piano (Bach, Chopin, Villa-Lobos, Bartok).

POP — Sept. 21: Simon & Garfunkel. Theater an der Wien (tel. 57.96.32).

MUSICAL — Sept. 19-30: "Cats." Volksoper (9 Währinger Strasse 78).

Sept. 17 and 24: "My Fair Lady" (Lerner) Franz Banez-Thussel and Rudolf Bittl conductors.

Sept. 19 and 29: "Die Fledermaus" (J. Strauss).

Sept. 20 and 25: "The Daughter of the Regiment" (Donizetti) Franz Banez-Thussel conductor.

BELGIUM

ANTWERP, Den Brandt Park (tel. 232.01.03).

EXHIBITION — To Oct. 2: "17th Biennial of Sculpture."

Koninklijke Vlaamse Opera (tel. 233.66.85).

OPERA — Sept. 17, 20, 23, 15, 30: "Aida" (Verdi) Nicholas Cleobury conductor.

BRUSSELS, Palais des Beaux-Arts (tel. 512.50.50).

CONCERTS — Sept. 22: Belgian National Orchestra, Mendi Rodan conductor. Shura Cherkassky piano (Hindemith, Rachmaninoff, Ravel).

Sept. 23: Concertgebouw Orchestra, Nikolaus Harnoncourt conductor. Friedrich Gulda piano (Mozart).

EXHIBITION — To Sept. 25: "Three Continents: Africa, South Sea Islands, America," collection from the Stuttgart Linden Museum.

DENMARK

COPENHAGEN, International Jazz Montmartre (tel. 11.46.67).

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Rest of Africa, Canada, Latin America, Gulf States, Asia	\$ 390	195	107

GREECE

ATHENS, Herod Atticus Odeon (tel. 322.31.11).

Sept. 19-27: "Tristan and Isolde" (Wagner), "Fidelio" (Beethoven) Berlin Deutsche Staatsoper.

HONG KONG

HONG KONG, City Hall (tel. 524.44.23).

Concert Hall — Sept. 26-Oct. 1: "Jo-

SPAIN

MADRID, Galeria Aele (tel. 275.66.79).

EXHIBITION — To Oct. 14: Narciso Maiztegui.

Museo Espanol de Arte Contemporaneo (tel. 449.71.50) — To Sept. 30: Manuel Colsino.

SWITZERLAND

ASCONA, International Festival (tel. 093/35.55.44).

Sept. 20: I Solisti Veneti, Claudio Scimone conductor (Corelli, Albinoni, Tartini, Vivaldi).

Sept. 21: Philharmonia Hongkong, Ulf Saggi conductor, Raphael Oleg v. Olin (Beethoven, Mendelssohn, Brahms).

UNITED STATES

NEW YORK, Guggenheim Museum (tel. 360.35.00).

EXHIBITION — Sept. 22-Oct. 30: "Charles Simonds," sculpture.

WASHINGTON D.C., Hirshhorn Museum (tel. 357.27.00).

EXHIBITION — To Nov. 14: "Parasol" by the Hirshhorn Museum, 1974-83.

National Museum of American History (tel. 357.27.00).

EXHIBITION — To Sept. 30: "M.A.S.H.: Binding Up the Wounds."

TRAVEL

The Heart of Churchill Country

by Thurston Macauley

WOODSTOCK, England — "Win the Who?" was the heading in a recent *Diary* item in the *Times* of London. Roy Dotrice, an actor, had told Walter Annenberg, a former U.S. ambassador to Britain, of his finding that 80 percent of the students at Penn State University "admitted, knowing practically nothing about Winston Churchill."

It is a different story here in Churchill country, in the Oxfordshire town of Woodstock, where the memory of the wartime prime minister is kept alive in his birthplace, Blenheim Palace, seat of the dukes of Marlborough. Churchill narrowly missed being a duke himself, his father, Lord Randolph, having been the second son of the eighth duke.

The magnificent baroque palace, which covers 7 acres (2.8 hectares), was designed by Sir John Vanbrugh, the 18th-century architect and author. In winter, the 11th duke is in residence, but visitors are admitted between March and November.

A tour begins with recordings from Churchill's speeches ("We shall go on to the end, we shall defend our island whatever the cost...") in the small ground-floor room where he was born, just off the lofty Great Hall. On the night of Nov. 10, 1874, the chamber was being used as a cloakroom for a ball. Lady Churchill — the former Jennie Jerome, the daughter of the American Leonard Jerome — was in her seventh month of pregnancy, but Winston was in such haste to be born that there was no time to get her upstairs.

The brass bed is still there, along with curls from 5-year-old Winston's head and one of his red velvet siren suits, so called for the wartime air-raid sirens. Churchill called them his rompers; the magazine *Tatler* and *Cutler* dubbed him a "saggy, baggy zipper suit."

When asked about his sudden birth, Churchill once said: "Although present on that occasion, I have no clear recollection of the events leading up to it." He also said: "At Blenheim I took two very important decisions: to be born and to marry." In 1908 he proposed to Clementine Hozier in the rotunda of the little Temple of Diana beside Blenheim's artificial lake.

There is a Churchill painting of the Great Hall in the Churchill exhibition room that adjoins the room where he was born. When he was painting it, he asked the 10th duchess of Marlborough: "Do you like it, Mary? Then you shall have it for Blenheim." The 10th duke remarked about Churchill: "Much as he cared for Blenheim, it would not have appealed to him to go down in history as its owner. He had other and better ideas."

One of those ideas was the biography of his ancestor, John Churchill, whom Queen Anne

named the first duke in 1702. To reward his defeat of the armies of Louis XIV and Bavaria at the Danube village of Blenheim two years later, she gave him the royal manor of Woodstock and a grant of £240,000 to build a palace. Marlborough had to dip into his own purse to complete it.

In the Red Drawing Room at Blenheim there is a huge John Singer Sargent portrait of the American Consul General Vanderbilt, the first wife of the ninth duke, and her family, and the first state room has a Carolus Duran portrait of Consul at 17. She once said: "My mother wished my portrait to bear comparison with those of preceding duchesses who had been painted by Gainsborough, Reynolds, Romney

Churchill once said, 'At Blenheim I took two very important decisions: to be born and to marry.'

and Lawrence." All those portraits still hang in Blenheim along with tapestries of scenes of Marlborough's battles.

At the north end of Vanbrugh's Long Library, 180 feet (55 meters) long, the eighth duke and his American duchess, formerly Lillian Price, installed a lowering pipe organ, on which is inscribed: "In memory of happy days and as a tribute to this glorious home we leave this voice to speak within these walls in years to come when ours are still." Also in the Long Library are Churchill's notes for his biography of his father, Lord Randolph.

Churchill's mother wrote of her first visit to that "huge and stately palace": "I confess I felt awed. But my American pride forbade the admission."

According to the latest statistics of the British Tourist Board, Blenheim follows Shakespeare's birthplace and Anne Hathaway's cottage, in nearby Stratford-upon-Avon, and Leeds Castle in the list of Britain's most popular tourist attractions.

One reason is that Blenheim and the 10 square miles that made up Anne's grant to the first duke are full of history, from the days of Caesar, King Alfred, Ethelred the Unready and the Norman kings to Chaucer, the civil war and the restoration of the monarchy under Charles II.

The Domesday Book described Woodstock, which means a stockaded settlement in the woods, as one of the "demesne forests of the king." It was a royal preserve, great hunting country, at a time when all Oxfordshire was mostly forest. Henry I, the third Norman king,

built the Manor House, which was originally a hunting lodge. In it Henry II kept his mistress, the legendary Fair Rosamund, whom Queen Eleanor is reputed to have poisoned with a cup of wine. Edward the Black Prince was born there in 1330. Henry VIII stayed there with his first wife, Catherine of Aragon, and Henry's daughter Elizabeth, at 20, was a prisoner there for plotting against her sister, Mary Tudor. Cromwell's war left it in ruins, to be razed by Sarah, the first Duchess of Marlborough. Vanbrugh used some of the stones to build the Grand Bridge on Blenheim's lake.

The old town of Woodstock sprang up by the royal estate to accommodate the king's retinue, with hostilities to eat and carouse in. Woodstock's Cockpit Close recalls medieval cockfighting. The 13th-century Bear Inn on the market place, where the High and Market streets meet, was named for the bear-baiting popular in Shakespeare's days.

The Bear, part of the Marlborough property, was five centuries old when Queen Anne gave Woodstock Manor to Marlborough. One of England's original coaching inns, it is still noted for its food and ambience.

Woodstock is rare for today: It has no movie houses, no Woolworths, no high-rise buildings, it is mostly old two- and three-story dwellings and shops. There is not even a railroad station; the nearest main line station is at Oxford, eight miles south. A Blenheim & Woodstock branch line was opened in 1890 to serve the palace and Woodstock, but was closed in 1954.

Frank Vickers, driver of Young's Garage, recalls having often seen Winston Churchill in Woodstock: "I remember when the ninth duke, Mr. Churchill's cousin, died in 1934, and Churchill came to Woodstock on the funeral train. It was very hot and Mr. Churchill looked very red when he got off the train."

Thirty years later, on a wintry January day, the old warrior was buried beside his parents in a quiet little country churchyard in the tiny village of Bladon, within sight of his birthplace.

Blenheim Palace is open daily from mid-March to the end of October, 11:30 A.M. to 5 P.M. Admission is £2.50 (about \$3.75).

Blenheim and Woodstock are on the main A34 road between Oxford and Stratford-upon-Avon. London is 62 miles (100 kilometers) away via the M40 highway, and Heathrow Airport is 56 miles away. There is excellent train service from London's Paddington Station to Oxford and bus service from Victoria Coach Station, Buckingham Palace Road, to Oxford. There is also direct bus service from Victoria and Heathrow Airport to Woodstock.

Woodstock's Bear Hotel, tel: (0993) 811511, has 45 rooms, mostly with bath. Reservations for meals are recommended.

Shopping: Jade in Hong Kong

by Fred Ferretti

HONG KONG — Each morning just before 10, every day of the year, four blocks of Kowloon along Canton Road are transformed into a street lined with jade, a path called the Jade Market by Hong Kong's Western population but referred to by the Chinese as Jade Street. For a shopper it is a seductive wonderland of green temptation with more than 300 dealers sitting along Canton Road from Jordan Road to Saigon Street, under jerry-built awnings or large umbrellas, on camp chairs or on their haunches, unfolding tables, cloths or racks of red satin-backed cards — all displaying jade rings, necklaces, bracelets, pendants and carvings.

One man sits on a curb in front of a towel on which are piled stacks of black-green jade carvings; another perches on a padded folding chair behind a glass-covered display case filled with what he swears is nothing but the finest of deep apple-green imperial jade.

A woman ambles up the street with several dozen red, white and green jade necklaces suspended from her wrist and forearm, stopping whenever someone shows interest. Children watch the jade while their parents go off for tea or some food in one of the two narrow alleys that cut through Jade Street, Ningpo Street and Nanking Street.

In the street, ignoring the traffic, are other jade peddlers, dealing among themselves with a ritual so old that nobody can remember its origin. They bargain with their hands, but their hands are under cloths, white or black. One man or woman will hold a piece of jade in one hand while the other hand is hidden. The prospective buyer will put his hand under the cloth. Then they will speak. The buyer might say *yet* and extend three fingers. *Yet* designates a unit of 100 and three fingers mean three units, or 300 Hong Kong dollars. The buyer will grab, perhaps, only one finger, which means he is offering 100 Hong Kong dollars. And so it goes, hands under cloths with units of 1,000 designated by *tee*, units of 10,000 by *tee*.

Jade Street is reputed to be the world's only open-air bazaar devoted entirely to jade, a gem that the Chinese regard with some degree of veneration. A beautiful woman is often called a woman of jade, and a handsome man is said to have a countenance of jade. Every Chinese baby is presented either with a tiny jade wrist bracelet or with a *pi*, a circular, smoothly polished piece of jade with a hole in the center, like a tiny doughnut of jade, for centuries a symbol of heaven. Confucius is said to have suggested that jade's smoothness represented gentleness of character, its varying colors and texture wisdom and nobility, its solidity one's duty toward one's neighbor.

Jade ornaments as symbols of wealth, rank and power were commonplace in the imperial courts of China. The emperor's scepter, sword, throne and altar, even his sandals, were usually of highly prized, ornately carved jade. A flat stone, shaped octagonally, with a hole in its center, is often worn as a talisman to ward off evil spirits.

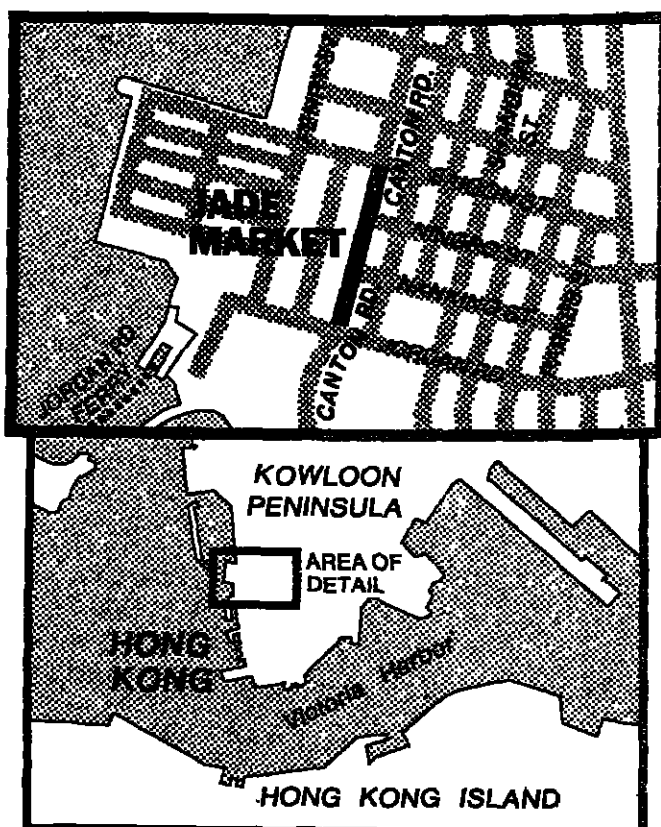
Its mythology notwithstanding, jade is a highly regarded stone among all people, and to shop for it in the Jade Street bazaar is an extraordinary experience. You cannot help but be goggle-eyed as you watch the jade sellers unpack their stones and ornaments from satchels, schoolbags, cookie tins, food containers and plastic bags, and spread them out for inspection.

Know a bit about jade before you go, resolve to bargain hard and long — mainly because that is more than half the fun of shopping in Jade Street — and make up your mind that you will spend no more than \$20 or \$25, and you will have a rewarding time. Bear in mind that some of the imperial green jade might be chemically color-enhanced (genuine imperial green jade is the most desirable), and that the men and women who sell jade know a good deal more than you do and will give away nothing.

What is known as jade is either jadeite or nephrite. Jadeite comes in differing grades of red, called *fei* by the Chinese, or green, called *tsai*. Green is most highly prized; when it is deep apple, pure in color, with no traces of either deep bluish green or white, and almost transparent, it is considered to be the finest. It is not unusual for a tiny stone of imperial jade to sell for as much as \$10,000.

Nephrite, which can be pale green but is mostly creamy white or off-white, is often called mutton fat and is best for carving. But jade can come in shades of brown, rust, almost yellow, peach, almost blue, gray and black. Some black and gray jade, deeply carved into bracelets, is highly thought of by the Chinese, and often people are buried with jade bracelets of these colors on their wrists. Such pieces are called, appropriately, Dead Jade.

The traders along Jade Street will tell you, "Chinese jade, Chinese jade," but that is usually jade from Burma that has been imported into



the People's Republic, carved, then shipped to Hong Kong for sale. North Burma remains the source of most fine jade.

Perhaps more than any other jewelry stone, jade is sold most often on aesthetic appeal alone. Its marbled texture, the way the green will blend into black or into white, whether the dragon and phoenix design — the *yun* and the *yang* of Chinese culture — are carved to satisfaction, whether the carving is new or old, or merely looks old, all these enter into one's purchase, as they should for the tourist or the casual buyer as well.

As you wander along the narrow sidewalk, with jade hawkers both right and left, look for what pleases. Think what would look best hanging from a gold chain around your neck, what would look best sitting on a carved teak stand on your mantel. Then make an offer, or ask a price and make a counteroffer. That is when the fun begins.

I remember seeing what I considered a nice piece of carved jade, of a light green with some dark mottling. I asked the price.

"Three hundred fifty dollars, Hong Kong," replied the seller. This was the equivalent of about \$50.

"No," I said, and began walking away.

"How much?" called the seller.

"One hundred," I called back.

"No," he said, shaking his head with great sadness.

"Okay," I said and continued walking.

"OKAY!" he called after me.

Back I went and bought the carving for 100 Hong Kong dollars, a little more than \$15 U.S. And I was satisfied. Did I get a bargain? I thought so. Did the seller make a profit? I'm sure he did. Were we both happy? I'm pretty sure we were. And that is the essence of shopping along Jade Street.

The part of Canton Road called Jade Market or Street is convenient from both sides of Victoria Harbor. From Hong Kong Island, the Jordan Road Ferry will deposit you about two blocks from the intersection of Jordan and Canton Roads. From the Kowloon Star Ferry Terminal, the No. 9 bus will drop you off at the corner. The new Hong Kong subway will also take you there; get off at the Jordan Road station — Jade Street is just at the top of the stairway.

The market is open formally from 10 A.M. until 2 P.M. daily. But you can begin shopping as early as 9:30. By 2 P.M., most of the dealers have finished for the day and are in the tea houses.

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A Medieval Treasure

Continued from page 7W

being through the will of a German prince, Henry the Lion, who — as an enthusiastic biographer, A.L. Pool, wrote 70 years ago — "was by far the most important man of his time and was recognized as such not only in Germany but throughout the civilized world." If "civilized" is changed to Western European — the faraway but infinitely more-civilized Chinese presumably held no strong opinions on the subject — the judgment remains valid.

Henry the Lion is perhaps the most striking case of a rising star within the aristocratic establishment in medieval Europe. Having successively come into the titles of Duke of Saxony, in 1142, when he is believed to have been about 14 years old, Count of Brunswick and finally Duke of Bavaria in 1156, Henry then made the right marriage. On Feb. 1, 1168, he married Matilda, elder daughter of Henry II of England and sister of Richard Lionheart.

The Gospel Book was actually made for Henry and Matilda jointly. On the page where Henry is portrayed holding up the book he commissioned, Matilda may be seen standing — she is identified by a Latin inscription in capital — with her father immediately behind her. Thomas A. Becker, who had been martyred by Henry II only a couple of years before, is portrayed as a saint on the same page; de Hamel, Sothby's medievalist, points out that this makes it the earliest datable portrait on record of Becker, if such a symbolical stereotype can be characterized as a portrait.

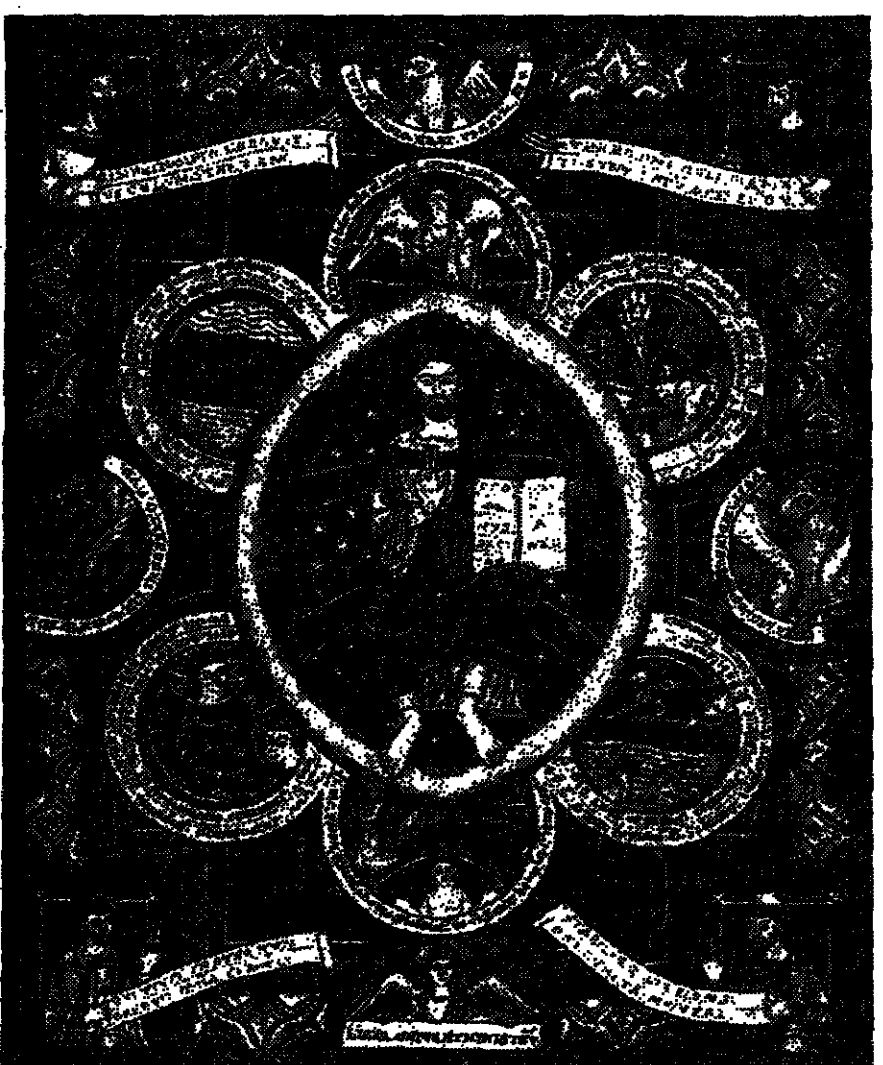
It is not at the time of Henry the Lion's marriage that the manuscript is most likely to have been completed, but later, around 1173-75. Within those three years the cathedral at Brunswick, which Henry had made the capital of his possessions, was virtually rebuilt by him. The illuminated page that shows Henry offering the manuscript to St. Blaise, patron of the cathedral, makes it almost certain that it was executed to be dedicated to the cathedral.

In a color booklet printed for the convention of the International Society of Bibliophiles that opens Sept. 23 in Edinburgh, de Hamel makes a subtle observation: All the miniatures but one have pinpoint stitching holes in the upper margins. These are the marks left by sewn protective textile covers, probably silk, as was common in the 12th century. The one miniature that does not have the stitching holes is the one where Henry the Lion is shown presenting the Gospel Book. This is the page, de Hamel speculates, where the evangelist was meant to be left open on the high altar.

For the commission, undoubtedly intended as an act of devotion, nevertheless had highly unusual political undertones.

At the time of the book's execution, Henry the Lion was nearing the apex of his power. He literally owned Bavaria and Austria. He was richer and, arguably, more powerful than his first cousin, Frederick Barbarossa, the ruler of the Roman Germanic Empire, as the German successors of Charlemagne called the German lands of which they were the overlords. Henry was Barbarossa's potential rival as much as his declared ally. In the manuscript miniatures, Henry the Lion makes a most extraordinary, if implied, claim: In the coronation scene toward the end, the hand of God coming down from the sky is shown crowning Henry the Lion and his wife. In the medieval tradition, only kings and emperors were crowned by God as His vicars on earth.

More subtle perhaps, but just as clear in its implications, is the use of gold lettering on purple throughout the manuscript. This was the imperial custom in Roman manuscripts; Charlemagne developed the tradition in the early ninth century for political reasons and the Ottonian imperial dynasty was still keeping it up in the 12th century. Medieval literati would have been vividly aware of the significance of such writing.



The Creation in the German Gospel Book.

Indeed, Henry the Lion's political claim might perhaps even account for the strangely archaic feel there is about the manuscript, which, at times, strongly leans on a much earlier iconographic tradition.

The very idea of commissioning a large-sized Gospel Book, de Hamel points out, was a tribute to the past. The trend at that time was toward having both testaments, old and new, copied in a single volume. Above all the Gospel Book was being replaced by the sacramentary as the service book used for celebrating Mass. By the 13th century, large illustrated religious books are almost invariably sacramentaries or psalters, not Gospel Books. This deliberate choice implies that Henry the Lion saw himself as the upholder of the ancient imperial custom of dedicating Gospel Books.

The fact that tradition was cultivated for a political purpose, not through a rejection of modernity, is demonstrated by the surprising intrusion of utterly modern ideas in some scenes. In one showing Mary Magdalene at Jesus' Tomb, the scrolls coming out of the mouth of the characters do not carry biblical quotations. They are based on a contemporary Easter Passion Play from Norman Sicily; in other words, on biblical events as perceived through their theatrical performance. This is exceedingly rare at that period.

Not only that — influences from all over the Christian world left their mark on the paintings of the manuscript, which provides a unique case of cross-cultural currents at that time. In 1172-73, Henry the Lion was in Constantinople, the guest of Emperor Manuel, who presented him with relics and many other precious gifts. The impact of Byzantine art, particu-

larly that of brocade, is perceptible in the Gospel Book. The handling of figures, with their monumental quality, probably owes a lot to it as well.

Another source of influence was England, so much so that a German scholar was led to assume that Matilda, on marrying Henry the Lion in 1168, must have brought English manuscripts with her.

And yet this manuscript that deliberately looked back to an early imperial tradition, while simultaneously reflecting the influence of vastly different cultures in Europe, reveals several unique compositions.

The painter was no upholder of an archaic tradition but a striking innovator. The image of God enclosed in a mandorla — the almond-shaped halo of divine light — amid the six days of creation, so identified by captions running in their circular frames, is highly unusual and original. It is as bold in composition as it is in concept. Time represented as space around God, who is beyond time and space.

Bolder still is the image of Jesus' ascension, divided into two horizontal panels. In the lower one, the Virgin and apostles are watching the call, vertical body of Jesus rising into heaven by leaving the confines of one horizontal miniature across the ruling that divides it from the upper horizontal miniature.

Equally rare is a miniature of the Virgin Mary surrounded by the 12 apostles. Above them, the gifts of the Holy Ghost are mentioned in seven circular frames enclosing doves flying down. These frames are the terminal points of seven radiating bands of light that descend from heaven, symbolized by a semicircle with the hand of God raised in a halo.

Berlin, Lively East and West

by James M. Markham

BERLIN — There may be something in our daff last 20th-century consciousness that connects political absurdity and cultural liveliness. This may help explain why Berlin — and not just West Berlin, but its Communist east side, too — is the most exciting and amusing city in Germany. In either Germany, East or West.

During the day, the western side of the city throbs with life in the cafés along the Kurfirstendamm (or Ku-damm as it is familiarly known); at night, the boulevard, a combination of the Champs-Élysées and Times Square, goes ablaze in garish neon, demarcating West Berlin even more dramatically from the subdued, darkened east side.

Excitement has relatively little to do with beauty in Berlin. The Allied bombardments during World War II flattened Hitler's capital, and what became West Berlin was hastily rebuilt in the utilitarian and egalitarian spirit of the resurfaced Social Democrats, who had a long pre-Nazi tradition of running the place. What became East Berlin was done in even more severe tonalities — vast, impersonal boulevards and massive working-class housing blocks — befitting an insecure Communist regime that even today struggles to overcome a lingering sense of illegitimacy.

No, the excitement of Berlin are of the cultural or spiritual variety, which, after all, is rather German.

While Berliners have always been a witty lot, it is the postwar division of the city that has sharpened sensitivities and generated the kinds of pressures and anomalies that make the place (or West Berlin at least) attractive to artists, composers, novelists and filmmakers. A willingness by Bonn to subsidize West Berlin — an outpost of freedom, a beachhead on the long, long road to German unity — helps to make the artist's situation financially tenable. So does a stout Berlin tradition of *Kulturpolitik*, which assumes that one of the duties of government is to give people good opera, symphony and theater. East and West Berlin have an astonishingly good collection of museums, too.

West Berlin's situation is manifestly absurd. Stuck 110 miles (176 kilometers) inside the German Democratic Republic, the half-city is girdled by 29 miles of a 15-foot (4.6-meter) wall, which itself is buttressed by tank traps, mines, cave-dropping devices and dog runs. When you clamber up to the sightseeing platform on the western side of Potsdamer Platz, East German border guards peer back at you through binoculars.

The wall gives West Berlin, at first glance, the feel of a besieged city. But — and this is one of the paradoxes that Berlin thrives on — West Berlin is in a sense besieging East Berlin, and all of East Germany, for that matter.

The Communists built the wall in 1961 not to do anything to West Berlin, but to prevent West Berlin from undermining the building of Socialism in East Germany. Pre-wall, the best minds — the engineers and doctors and architects — had been draining away.

Even today, for the East, West Berlin is a standing affront, a challenge, and it is suggestive that on the East German maps of the city West Berlin appears as a streetless gray zone, a blank. "Here five lions," medieval explorers used to jot on charts when warning about dangerous stretches of Africa. Yet West Berlin, with 25,000 acres (10,068 hectares) of rivers, lakes, parks and farmland, feels anything but barren, or dangerous.

The siege of East Germany is carried on by West German television (and to a lesser extent Western radio), which is watched by an estimated 70 percent of the 16.7 million Germans who live under Communism. This means that most East Germans, and particularly East Berliners, live, emotionally, in the evenings in the West, and have a pretty good idea of what life is like there. This has put extraordinary pressures on the East German authorities, and lately they have cut down the propaganda content of their own programming and increased the quantity of Charlie Chaplin and other Western classic films on their own airwaves, just to compete. But West German television has had a corrosive, alienating impact on East Germans' attitudes toward their own rulers.

It's easy to go to the other side to find out. Just take the U-Bahn (underground), which is run by West Berlin, or the S-Bahn (elevated train), which is run by the East Germans, to Friedrichstrasse in East Berlin. Underground, you get in a line of American and European tourists, Arab students returning to their "progressive" east-side education, West Germans laden with gifts on their way to visit relatives in the East, and — a privileged category — East German pensioners, who

because of their age and presumed political harmlessness are allowed to shuttle to the west and back.

As the East Germans are cash hungry, they let most visitors in on an East Berlin day visa without asking any questions — just 30 Deutsche marks, or \$11. Don't lose the stamped piece of paper that constitutes your visa. The colors of the stamp are changed during the day to prevent attempted forgeries. (Above ground, non-Germans may also cross atCheckpoint Charlie by car or on foot.)

From the innards of the U-Bahn, you emerge into a human and architectural landscape that is ghostly quiet, almost frozen in time. People walk more slowly in East Berlin than in West Berlin. *Dumpy* little cars have funny names like *Wartburg*, which is a car where Martin Luther once took refuge. The soldiers in their flared helmets goose-step when they march past the Monument to the Victims of Militarism and Fascism on Unter den Linden. If you inquire about this, you will be told that the goose step was a perfectly good Prussian tradition that was perverted by the Nazis. As the East German authorities contend that their state is derived from the resistance to Nazism, they have no troubles with the goose step.

A fascinating and sustained argument for this line of thought is the Museum für Deutsche Geschichte, or the Museum for German History — for me the most interesting place in East Berlin — on Unter den Linden. Exhibit by exhibit, you walk through the Marxist approach to the German past, which demonstrates that the good guys of history ended up building the German Democratic Republic for the benefit of the workers and the peasants. An embarrassing little detail like the 1953 uprising against the East German regime is explained as a Western-inspired ploy that was happily put down "in the spirit of proletarian internationalism supported by the Soviet Army." A glass case contains some American brass knuckles and a pocket knife with a swastika on it; arms found on the dangerous pushing.

Further along, one comes to a kind of altar bearing the year 1961. Without ever mentioning the building of the wall, a plaque relates that in this historic year decisive action was taken "in defense of the gains of Socialism."

More classical fare awaits at the so-called Museum Island, behind the recently refurbished Berlin Cathedral, or Dom, where four separate museums huddle together. The best is the Pergamon Museum, with its fine collection of Oriental and Greco-Roman antiquities. If you're feeling adventurous, walk into the Humboldt University and chat up the students. No one will stop you. When given a chance, young East Germans are eager for contact with Westerners.

For a complete change of pace, take the subway out to Grünau on the outer fringes of East Berlin on the pleasant Dahme River. If you happen to be with West German friends, it's fun and relatively easy to try to pick out West and East Germans by their clothes and the way they walk.

It used to be a lot easier a few years ago, explains a West German companion. "But now all of the East German kids have jeans, and even the jeans they make here look like our jeans."

Have coffee and cake at the café Liebig, a turn-of-the-century Jugendstil (or Art Nouveau) gem that is a relief from the east side's relentless proletarian gray.

Back to the West, where *die Szene* — West Berlin's countercultural, revolutionary, draft-dodging, ecological, feminist, homosexual, anti-nuclear, dropout, squatter scene — has mellowed some in the last year or so. If you drop in at the café Einstein on Kurfirstendamm — a tranquil place with a grassy terrace out back where there are poetry readings and jazz sessions at night — the talk in some instances has turned downright defeatist. Squatters, you are told, are being turfed out of their tenements, and nobody's protesting anymore. Good news for the city fathers, one supposes.

For all its wackiness, *die Szene* accentuates the experimental, frontier atmosphere, and helps make West Berlin the most informal city in Germany. The old Berlin aristocracy is long gone, destroyed by the war or panicked out of town by the successive Berlin crises of the cold war. There is so much to do in West Berlin that you really have to make a strategic decision what not to do. One of the most reassuring realizations in such a time squeeze is that West Berlin (not East) is the only German city that really stays up at night. One night, with three friends, at 3 A.M. I walked down the Kurfirstendamm to my hotel, the Kempinski, and ordered orange juice for everyone in the bar. The barman happily served them up. In any other West German city, you might get arrested for such comportment; in any case, you would not find a bar open at 3 A.M. □

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NYSE Most Actives									
Stock	Vol.	High	Low	Close	Chg.	12 Mo. High	12 Mo. Low	12 Mo. High	12 Mo. Low
AT&T	1,235,000	25 1/4	25 1/4	25 1/4	+1/4	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
IBM	1,100,000	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	+1/4	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2
GE	1,000,000	28 1/4	28 1/4	28 1/4	+1/4	28 1/4	28 1/4	28 1/4	28 1/4
Westinghouse	900,000	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	+1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4
Boeing	800,000	44 1/4	44 1/4	44 1/4	+1/4	44 1/4	44 1/4	44 1/4	44 1/4
3M	700,000	22 1/4	22 1/4	22 1/4	+1/4	22 1/4	22 1/4	22 1/4	22 1/4
Johnson & Johnson	600,000	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	+1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4
Merck	500,000	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	+1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4
Amgen	400,000	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	+1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4
Novartis	300,000	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	+1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4

Dow Jones Averages									
Index	High	Low	Close	Chg.	12 Mo. High	12 Mo. Low	12 Mo. High	12 Mo. Low	12 Mo. High
Indus. Ave.	1,235.00	1,235.00	1,235.00	+1.00	1,235.00	1,235.00	1,235.00	1,235.00	1,235.00
Transp. Ave.	1,235.00	1,235.00	1,235.00	+1.00	1,235.00	1,235.00	1,235.00	1,235.00	1,235.00
Comp. Ave.	1,235.00	1,235.00	1,235.00	+1.00	1,235.00	1,235.00	1,235.00	1,235.00	1,235.00
NYSE Index	1,235.00	1,235.00	1,235.00	+1.00	1,235.00	1,235.00	1,235.00	1,235.00	1,235.00
NYSE Diaries	1,235.00	1,235.00	1,235.00	+1.00	1,235.00	1,235.00	1,235.00	1,235.00	1,235.00
NYSE Most Actives	1,235.00	1,235.00	1,235.00	+1.00	1,235.00	1,235.00	1,235.00	1,235.00	1,235.00
NYSE Stock Index	1,235.00	1,235.00	1,235.00	+1.00	1,235.00	1,235.00	1,235.00	1,235.00	1,235.00
NYSE Most Actives	1,235.00	1,235.00	1,235.00	+1.00	1,235.00	1,235.00	1,235.00	1,235.00	1,235.00
NYSE Stock Index	1,235.00	1,235.00	1,235.00	+1.00	1,235.00	1,235.00	1,235.00	1,235.00	1,235.00

Thursday's NYSE Closing

Vol. of 4 p.m. 70,428,000
Prev. Consolidated Close 87,343,000
Tables include the nationwide prices
Up to the closing on Wall Street

NYSE Most Actives									
Stock	Vol.	High	Low	Close	Chg.	12 Mo. High	12 Mo. Low	12 Mo. High	12 Mo. Low
AT&T	1,235,000	25 1/4	25 1/4	25 1/4	+1/4	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
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Merck	500,000	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	+1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4
Amgen	400,000	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	+1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4
Novartis	300,000	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	+1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4

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Transp. Ave.	1,235.00	1,235.00	1,235.00	+1.00	1,235.00	1,235.00	1,235.00	1,235.00	1,235.00
Comp. Ave.	1,235.00	1,235.00	1,235.00	+1.00	1,235.00	1,235.00	1,235.00	1,235.00	1,235.00
NYSE Index	1,235.00	1,235.00	1,235.00	+1.00	1,235.00	1,235.00	1,235.00	1,235.00	1,235.00
NYSE Diaries	1,235.00	1,235.00	1,235.00	+1.00	1,235.00	1,235.00	1,235.00	1,235.00	1,235.00
NYSE Most Actives	1,235.00	1,235.00	1,235.00	+1.00	1,235.00	1,235.00	1,235.00	1,235.00	1,235.00
NYSE Stock Index	1,235.00	1,235.00	1,235.00	+1.00	1,235.00	1,235.00	1,235.00	1,235.00	1,235.00
NYSE Most Actives	1,235.00	1,235.00	1,235.00	+1.00	1,235.00	1,235.00	1,235.00	1,235.00	1,235.00
NYSE Stock Index	1,235.00	1,235.00	1,235.00	+1.00	1,235.00	1,235.00	1,235.00	1,235.00	1,235.00

Tues
days
in the Trib.

Both bulls and
bears turn to the

Commodities
Column.

CURRENCY
INTEREST RATE
Currency Deposits

Herald Tribune BUSINESS/FINANCE

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1983

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TECHNOLOGY

By STEPHEN DALY

Outlook Bright for TV Components Despite Their Price and Complexity

NEW YORK — Those shopping for new television sets these days are increasingly confronted with video component systems, television's answer to stereo components.

Many people in the consumer electronics industry agree that the video systems, which have been on the market for about two years, have a bright long-term outlook, but some have doubts about their immediate acceptance.

"Component television is just beginning. Like component hi-fi systems were 30 years ago," said James Magid, an industry analyst for I.F. Rothchild, Unterberg, Towbin. "They account for probably less than 1 percent of the sets sold, but it's clear that down the road a large percentage of the sets will be video component systems."

A traditional TV receiver has a built-in tuner, speakers and screen, all in one cabinet. The component system comprises separate television monitor, speakers and tuner, a package that is likely to cost more than an average color television set. The idea is to obtain a higher quality picture and better sound.

For example, a fully equipped, remote-controlled Sony Trinitron with a 19-inch screen sells in New York for \$1,000, while Sony's 19-inch video monitor, with separate speakers and tuner, costs about \$1,500, according to Edward Adis, senior vice president of consumer products for the Sony Corp.

Just a few years ago, video component systems could be found only in television studios or in the homes of high-tech buffs knowledgeable enough to build their own systems.

But in May 1981, Sony introduced the Pro-feel, the first mass market video system. Now, according to the Electronic Industries Association, a trade group that represents manufacturers, almost all major consumer electronics companies have video component systems on the market, including Hitachi, NEC, Magnavox, Sharp, Toshiba, Sony, Panasonic, Teknika and JVC.

"The thinking behind the video component system was that, with the video revolution, there was a need for something beyond the average television set," Mr. Adis said. "With video cassettes, video cameras, videodisks, computers, there was a demand for something that could accommodate all these items."

A video component system permits users to plug in home computers, stereos and other machines not usually associated with TV receivers.

Not Ready for Everyone

"Television componentry is just like audio componentry, with people now wanting to build on their television sets," said Jack Wayman, vice president of the Electronic Industries Association.

He said that, just as audio components evolved as people became more electronically sophisticated, consumers are learning about video components and the machines are becoming more complex.

But many people in the electronics industry say the systems are not yet ready for just anyone.

"Video component systems are still not for the normal person, they're for the videophiles," said Robert Gerson, managing editor of Television Digest, a trade newsletter on consumer electronics. "With all the switches and plugging and unplugging of one thing into another — your normal person doesn't want to be bothered with all of that stuff. You've got to be a video person to even know you need one of these things."

He added, "The audio companies are looking at video component systems as their way in the door of the video market world. They feel that this is a concept — components — that they know how to sell."

Educational Process

Still, some companies say that the video systems, for a variety of reasons, have not sold as well as they had expected. One problem is price.

"The growth pattern has not been as fast and great as we hoped," Mr. Adis said. "What has been holding component systems back is the educational process. Most dealers are used to selling a box, whereas with component systems you have to prove to consumers that it's worth the price."

One company that is not convinced of the future of the video component systems is the RCA Corp.

"We think it's a little premature for video component systems," said David Croner, vice president of marketing operations for RCA's consumer electronics division. "Our dealers are telling us that the component buyer is a person who is heavily into video. But consumers haven't embraced a separate components system as of yet; they want a more versatile instrument."

RCA does market a simplified video system, consisting of a monitor and a receiver, or what Mr. Croner called "the nucleus of the video component system." RCA's monitor-receiver, he said, was designed for people not yet ready for the video component system.

New York Times Service

CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for Sept. 15, excluding bank service charges

	\$	£	D.M.	¥	S.F.	₹	₧	₡	₪	₴
Amsterdam	3.801	4.401	11.136	37.015	1.187	5.542	137.42	31.18		
Bombay	54.13	80.81	20.182	4.08	3.075	18.032	24.42	5.035		
Frankfurt	2.482	4.022	10.339	33.09	1.671	8.40	102.18	27.85		
London	1.250	4.000	10.339	33.09	1.671	8.40	102.18	27.85		
Madrid	165.08	3.242	99.46	79.07	3.501	25.857	73.29	16.71		
New York		1.498	0.372	0.1336	0.0025	0.0185	0.49	0.104		
Paris	6.124	12.102	30.215	8.26	29.32	14.772	27.12	84.20		
Zurich	2.175	3.254	10.328	31.05	1.638	7.244	102.54	27.82		
1 ECU	0.672	0.576	2.277	6.881	1.3619	2.549	45.772	1.841	1.645	
1 SDR	1.4071	0.71049	N.A.	8.4925	1.48141	3.149	54.739	2.284	10.948	

Dollar Values

	Per \$	Per \$	Per \$	Per \$	Per \$	Per \$	Per \$	Per \$
Swiss	0.802	1.250	0.014	0.014	0.014	0.014	0.014	0.014
Australian	0.802	1.250	0.014	0.014	0.014	0.014	0.014	0.014
Canadian	0.802	1.250	0.014	0.014	0.014	0.014	0.014	0.014
Japanese	0.802	1.250	0.014	0.014	0.014	0.014	0.014	0.014
West German	0.802	1.250	0.014	0.014	0.014	0.014	0.014	0.014
French	0.802	1.250	0.014	0.014	0.014	0.014	0.014	0.014
Italian	0.802	1.250	0.014	0.014	0.014	0.014	0.014	0.014
Spanish	0.802	1.250	0.014	0.014	0.014	0.014	0.014	0.014
Portuguese	0.802	1.250	0.014	0.014	0.014	0.014	0.014	0.014
Belgian	0.802	1.250	0.014	0.014	0.014	0.014	0.014	0.014
Dutch	0.802	1.250	0.014	0.014	0.014	0.014	0.014	0.014
Irish	0.802	1.250	0.014	0.014	0.014	0.014	0.014	0.014
Greek	0.802	1.250	0.014	0.014	0.014	0.014	0.014	0.014
Indian	0.802	1.250	0.014	0.014	0.014	0.014	0.014	0.014
Thai	0.802	1.250	0.014	0.014	0.014	0.014	0.014	0.014

Source: Reuters, 12:00 p.m.

(a) Commercial bank; (b) Interbank; (c) Buy one pound (£) Units of 100 (d) Units of 1,000 N.B.: not quoted; N.A.: not available.

INTEREST RATES

Eurocurrency Deposits Sept. 15

	1M	3M	6M	9M	1Y	2Y	3Y	4Y	5Y
1M	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
3M	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
6M	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
9M	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
1Y	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4

Key Money Rates

	United States	China	Prev.	Britain	Prev.
Discount Rate	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
Federal Funds	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
Prime Rate	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Broker Loan Rate	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
3-month Treasury Bill	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2
6-month Treasury Bill	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2
CD's 30-90 days	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2
CD's 60-90 days	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2

West Germany

	1M	3M	6M	9M	1Y	2Y	3Y	4Y	5Y
1M	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
3M	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
6M	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
9M	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
1Y	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4

Japan

	1M	3M	6M	9M	1Y	2Y	3Y	4Y	5Y
1M	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
3M	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
6M	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
9M	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
1Y	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4

Source: Commercial Bank of Tokyo, London, Sept. 15.

Official figures for London, Paris and Luxembourg, opening and closing prices for Hong Kong and Zurich, N.Y., New York, U.S. dollars per ounce.

GOLD PRICES

	A.M.	P.M.	Close
Gold	407.50	405.25	405.25
Gold (12.5 lbs)	406.40	405.25	405.25
Gold (100 lbs)	406.40	405.25	405.25
Gold (1000 lbs)	406.40	405.25	405.25
Gold (10000 lbs)	406.40	405.25	405.25

OPEC Unit Maintains Output Lid

Quotas Broken, Oteiba Concedes

VIENNA — OPEC's Market Monitoring Committee decided Thursday to maintain a self-imposed ceiling of 17.5 million barrels a day for oil output but acknowledged that some members were not adhering to the production agreement.

Mano Said al-Oteiba, the United Arab Emirates oil minister and chairman of the four-member committee, said the group decided to keep the ceiling at the level agreed to in March by all 13 members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, even though "it is clear that OPEC production is more than 18 million barrels a day."

He did not disclose which members were exceeding their individual output limits, but said that there was more than one and that the organization would "talk to those and ask them to stick to the quotas."

Mr. Oteiba said that non-OPEC producers — he specified Britain and the Soviet Union — had increased their output in recent weeks and that the committee intended to approach them before its next meeting, which is scheduled for Oct. 27.

He said the committee believed that world oil market conditions required the organization to return to a maximum daily output of 17.5 million barrels. The new Venezuelan oil minister, José Ignacio Moreno León, later said: "We believe the real demand for OPEC oil is 17.5 million barrels a day."

Analysts had speculated that a recent increase in demand for OPEC oil would prompt the committee to recommend an increase in the ceiling. But Mr. Oteiba said the recovery in demand had fallen off in recent weeks. He said some of the extra demand was caused by refiners' building up stocks for the winter.

Industry sources estimate that nearly all OPEC members have exceeded quotas to some degree in recent weeks. They estimate Saudi production at 5.4 million barrels a day, which would account for much of the overproduction.

Saudi Arabia agreed in London last March to be the group's swing producer, tailoring its production according to fluctuations in overall demand.

Mr. Oteiba indicated that the committee had not dealt with pricing Thursday. OPEC's base price has been \$29 a barrel since March. "Prices are there as they are and there is no way of talking of adjusting them," Mr. Oteiba said.

NYSE Prices Slide Amid Rate Worries

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange skidded Thursday for the fourth time in five sessions as investors worried about interest rates and Friday's money supply report. Oil and aluminum issues faltered, Chrysler's preferred issue and stocks involved in takeover situations were active.

The Dow Jones industrial average, up a point at the outset after gaining 5.38 Wednesday, dropped 14.43 to 1,215.04. The average has fallen 31.10 points over the past five sessions.

Declines topped advances 4 to 3. Volume, which averaged 85.1 million shares a day in the first eight months of the year, was 70.4 million shares Thursday, down from 73.4 million Wednesday.

"Prices appeared to drop when the Federal Reserve pumped money into the banking system to keep interest rates down and the bond market failed to respond," said Michael Metz, Oppenheimer & Co. vice president.

"With a large increase anticipated in the money supply, it's tough to get people to buy," said Chester Pado of G. Tsai & Co., Los Angeles. "Some of the cyclical stocks that rose recently were hit by profit taking. But they are not very vulnerable because they didn't rise that much."

Speculation that the Fed would report a \$3-billion to \$6-billion rise in the money supply Friday created nervousness among big investors about the course of interest rates. Money supply growth, which surged in the first half of the year, eased in the past four weeks and moved into Fed target ranges for the first time in months. Another surge would dash hopes of easier credit.

Stan Weinstein of the Professional Tape Reader was "disturbed that the Dow rose nearly 100 points in its recent rally but the other stocks didn't move much. It looks like the market will be down for a while."

Chrysler preferred was the most active NYSE-listed issue, up 1 1/2 to 37 1/2. Chrysler common lost 1/4 to 29 1/2. The company said Wednesday that it would pay \$116.9 million in dividends on the preferred stock.

KN Energy, which rose 13 in the past two sessions, was fourth, off 4 to 52. Mesa Petroleum said Wednesday that it would make a \$466-million stock offer for KN. Baldwin-United, which lost 1 1/2 Wednesday, dropped 1 1/2 to 4 1/2. The company plans to sell its MGIC Investment Corp. and other major units to pay off part of its debt and annuity holders. Analysts said the move could hurt Baldwin's lenders. Chemical New York, one of the lenders, lost 1/4 to 43 1/2.

Market Closed
Banks and financial markets in Japan were closed Thursday for a national holiday.

Ten Largest Cable System Operators

Ranked by number of subscribers

	No. of Subscribers July 31, 1983	No. of Franchises Dec. 31, 1983
1. TeleCommunications	2,297,000	428
2. Time Inc.	2,267,000	119
3. Westinghouse	1,872,000	140
4. Cox Cable	1,379,000	58
5. Warner Amex	1,340,000	148
6. Sator Communications	1,291,000	122
7. Times Mirror	868,000	67
8. Rogers/Rogers UA	776,000	22
9. Newhouse	742,000	84
10. Continental	688,000	66

*Includes only U.S. franchisees
Source: Cable TV Investor Newsletter

Drew Lewis, chairman and chief executive officer of Warner Amex.

The Tale of Woe at Warner Amex

Cable Firm's Problems Stem From Drive to Wire Cities

By Sandra Salmons

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — When Hurricane Alicia tipped through Houston last month, it knocked out service of the city's new cable television system for a week. That was just one of a series of devastations to the Warner Amex system and, in its customers' view, the most forgivable; the other disasters have all been man-made.

"If I were God," said Drew Lewis, chairman and chief executive officer of Warner Amex Cable Communications, in an interview last week, "I wouldn't have any problems."

As it is, however, the former U.S. Transportation Secretary has problems aplenty. And while Mr. Lewis and many analysts believe the long-term

prognosis is favorable, the troubles of Warner Amex, the joint venture by Warner Communications and American Express, are immense.

For the estimated \$800 million it has sunk into cable, it has only 1.3 million subscribers, or one subscriber for every \$600 spent, a cost well above the industry average. By the time it finishes wiring Milwaukee and New York, its newest franchises, it will have invested \$1.3 billion.

In addition, it has \$700 million in debt, on which it is paying an estimated \$75 million a year. It is beleaguered by complaints of poor service that have led to a number of customer cancellations. Its program services, Nickelodeon and MTV, the music channel, will together lose \$16 million this year, and that is just a fraction of its total losses. Those

(Continued on Page 13, Col. 3)

U.S. Industry Output Up 0.9% in August

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Production in U.S. factories and mines rose 0.9 percent in August, the ninth straight monthly rise but the smallest since February, the Federal Reserve Board reported Thursday.

The report said increases were widespread among materials and products, as "sharp gains continued" in the output of home goods and construction supplies.

The increase in August followed advances of 2 percent in July and 1.3 percent in June and May.

ables include the nationwide pri-
 up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Months	High	Low	Div.	Yld.	P/E	52 Wks High	52 Wks Low	Cap. Out.	Chg.
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2%	100	100							
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Herald Tribune

**The international
essential.**

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(Continued From Back Page)

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Group of 10 Turns Down IMF Request

By Hobart Rowen
Washington Post Service

PARIS — Finance officials of the Group of 10, representing the world's richest nations, confirmed Thursday that they had not approved a request by the International Monetary Fund for emergency loans to fill a \$6-billion to \$8-billion "commitment gap" that IMF officials say they face by the end of the year.

Lamberto Dini of the Bank of Italy, who was chairman of a meeting of the officials, said after the meeting that the group had questioned whether the IMF had a "real need" for the funds now.

Mr. Dini also said that "major countries are now opposed" to allowing the IMF to borrow in the commercial market. The reason, he was learned, is that this might be construed as a direct bail-out for banks, which are refusing to lend directly to Third World countries but which would be happy to lend to the IMF.

The IMF's managing director, Jacques de Larosiere, had sought \$3 billion in emergency funding from the central banks of the major industrial nations, to be matched by \$3 billion from Saudi Arabia.

Another reason the funding was not approved is that the Europeans in the Group of 10 recent the U.S. Congress's delay of approval for the \$8.4-billion U.S. contribution to emergency resources for the IMF. Mr. Dini did not discuss the role this resentment has played, but it is known to have been a central factor.

In addition, Finance Minister Jacques Delors of France has complained that Mr. de Larosiere, in seeking the \$3 billion, did not ask the United States to participate. Mr. de Larosiere is known to be

hew that asking the United States to share in the \$3 billion would make it more difficult to get the \$8.4-billion appropriation through Congress. As it is, passage is uncertain. A conference committee is attempting to reconcile differences in House and Senate versions of the bill.

Mr. Dini said that this issue was not mentioned at Thursday's meeting. He added that the countries that would have to participate in the \$3-billion funding would "want to evaluate very carefully the need for these funds." The question, he said, is whether the so-called commitment gap needs to be filled immediately. Eventually, Mr. Dini said, "it must be filled."

Mr. de Larosiere says the com-

mitment gap is the difference between the resources pledged to the IMF and the funding commitments it has made through the end of this calendar year. The IMF's resources are estimated at \$10 billion; Mr. de Larosiere says \$16 billion to \$18 billion will be needed before the new IMF quota increases become effective in January.

The European officials' response to this calculation, it was learned, was that the new quotas would provide the IMF with about \$15 billion to \$20 billion in hard currencies, the \$8.4-billion U.S. bill includes \$5.8 billion in larger quotas. In addition, the officials were said to have argued, there is to be a major increase in funds available to the

IMF under certain conditions through the General Agreement to Borrow, including the rest of the \$8.4-billion U.S. appropriation.

But the IMF contends that the quota increase will go quickly, especially if borrowing nations' access to IMF loans is increased somewhat, as now seems likely. Mr. Dini said progress was made Thursday on narrowing differences on the access issue.

French officials said that at the ministerial meeting of the Group of 10 in Washington next week, to be chaired by Mr. Delors, their government would again raise questions about international monetary changes and about strengthening the IMF.

Regan Urges U.S. Congress to Pass IMF Bill

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — U.S. Treasury Secretary Donald T. Regan told Congress on Thursday that his failure to approve the administration's planned \$8.4-billion increase for the International Monetary Fund could pose a serious threat to America's financial recovery.

Mr. Regan, in a statement prepared for delivery to the House Appropriations subcommittee on foreign operations, also attempted to calm congressional concerns about the legislation.

"The cost for the United States of failure to provide the IMF with adequate resources — in terms of millions of lost jobs, higher interest rates, and the health of our banking system — would far exceed the modest investment the Congress is now being asked to approve," Mr. Regan said.

Referring to the international debt crisis and the U.S. effort to help solve it in cooperation with the IMF, Mr. Regan said the U.S. "failure to deal with current financial difficulties in an orderly manner poses a serious threat to a sustained recovery."

He presented the IMF as an institution that is a "linchpin" in solving the international debt crisis and vital to U.S. interests by helping nations that are major markets for American exports.

The authorization for the increased funds sailed through the Republican-controlled Senate earlier this summer, but only because the House in August by a six-vote margin. Several major hurdles remain, since the measure must emerge from a conference committee and its funds must be

appropriated by separate legislation.

Opposition in the House to the administration-backed measure was stronger than expected.

Mr. Regan called claims from the bill's opponents that the measure is a "bail-out" for big banks that have made shaky loans to major debtor nations "dangerously misleading."

He said the U.S. plan to help manage the debt problem "is not designed to absolve either banks or borrowers for their mistakes, but to protect the world financial system — and the world economy — from irreparable damage."

World Bank officials have estimated that long and short-term international debt now amounts to \$700 billion and several major debtors are having trouble meeting their payments.

Mexico Cutting Imports, Models in Auto Industry

By Richard J. Meislin
New York Times Service

MEXICO CITY — Mexico is planning a major reorganization of its troubled automobile industry to reduce its reliance on imports and achieve "internationally competitive scales" of production.

Under the plan, which was announced Wednesday by the Ministry of Commerce and Industrial Development and which became effective Thursday, automobile manufacturers as well as makers of parts must operate with balanced foreign income and expenses beginning with the 1984 model year.

As part of this effort, manufacturers will be required to use more Mexican-made goods in their automobiles. They were already required under a 1977 law, to use 50 percent domestic goods in auto production.

To achieve greater economies of scale, each of the country's six automakers will be restricted by 1987 to one line of automobiles, with five models within that line. The six companies are subsidiaries of General Motors, Ford, Chrysler, Volkswagen, Renault-American Motors and Datsun.

Additional models will be permitted only if a company can show that it will be "self-sufficient" in foreign exchange and able to export more than half the production. Eight-cylinder motors, viewed by the government as too dirty and wasteful of gasoline, will be banned in cars beginning in November 1984 and in trucks beginning in November 1985.

In 1981, the Mexican auto industry was producing 19 lines with 47 different models. The secretary of commerce and industrial development, Hector Hernandez Cervantes, said this was not justified by Mexican production.

"Whereas Japan, the United States and the principal European countries produce an average of between 100,000 and 150,000 units per line," he said, "Mexico produced in 1981 an average of 13,000 units per line and this year will produce less than 7,000." He said this did not result in the economies of scale needed to make the industry profitable.

Mr. Hernandez added that the industry accounted for 38 percent of Mexico's commercial deficit in 1981.

The industry's deficit has been smaller this year, but only because domestic demand has plunged. Sales for the year that ended May 31 were 40 percent below those of the preceding year.

A spokesman for Chrysler said, "Of course, consumers will be dis-

appointed" because of the reduced selection. But "the government needs to rationalize the industry." Chrysler already produces only one line of cars — a four-cylinder K-car — in several models, and will thus be relatively unaffected by the production restrictions.

The press offices of Ford and General Motors said there was no one available to comment on the government declaration.

The plan seeks to avoid a repetition of the problems the industry had between 1978 and 1981 — a boom period for Mexico because of its new-found oil earnings, when demand grew quickly, the industrial development ministry said.

"The industry was so ill-prepared for this in terms of capacity," Mr. Hernandez said, "that it had to resort not only to unprecedented levels of parts imports but also to imports of finished tow trucks."

Grains

WHEAT	High	Low	Settle	Chg.
5000 bu minimum-dollars per bushel				
Dec	3.50	3.45	3.48	+0.04
Nov	3.40	3.35	3.38	+0.04
Oct	3.30	3.25	3.28	+0.04
Sept	3.20	3.15	3.18	+0.04
Aug	3.10	3.05	3.08	+0.04
July	3.00	2.95	2.98	+0.04
June	2.90	2.85	2.88	+0.04
May	2.80	2.75	2.78	+0.04
April	2.70	2.65	2.68	+0.04
March	2.60	2.55	2.58	+0.04
Feb	2.50	2.45	2.48	+0.04
Jan	2.40	2.35	2.38	+0.04
Dec	2.30	2.25	2.28	+0.04
Nov	2.20	2.15	2.18	+0.04
Oct	2.10	2.05	2.08	+0.04
Sept	2.00	1.95	1.98	+0.04
Aug	1.90	1.85	1.88	+0.04
July	1.80	1.75	1.78	+0.04
June	1.70	1.65	1.68	+0.04
May	1.60	1.55	1.58	+0.04
April	1.50	1.45	1.48	+0.04
March	1.40	1.35	1.38	+0.04
Feb	1.30	1.25	1.28	+0.04
Jan	1.20	1.15	1.18	+0.04
Dec	1.10	1.05	1.08	+0.04
Nov	1.00	0.95	0.98	+0.04
Oct	0.90	0.85	0.88	+0.04
Sept	0.80	0.75	0.78	+0.04
Aug	0.70	0.65	0.68	+0.04
July	0.60	0.55	0.58	+0.04
June	0.50	0.45	0.48	+0.04
May	0.40	0.35	0.38	+0.04
April	0.30	0.25	0.28	+0.04
March	0.20	0.15	0.18	+0.04
Feb	0.10	0.05	0.08	+0.04
Jan	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.04

Food

COFFEE C	High	Low	Settle	Chg.
5000 lbs minimum-dollars per cwt				
Dec	120.00	118.00	119.00	+2.00
Nov	118.00	116.00	117.00	+2.00
Oct	116.00	114.00	115.00	+2.00
Sept	114.00	112.00	113.00	+2.00
Aug	112.00	110.00	111.00	+2.00
July	110.00	108.00	109.00	+2.00
June	108.00	106.00	107.00	+2.00
May	106.00	104.00	105.00	+2.00
April	104.00	102.00	103.00	+2.00
March	102.00	100.00	101.00	+2.00
Feb	100.00	98.00	99.00	+2.00
Jan	98.00	96.00	97.00	+2.00
Dec	96.00	94.00	95.00	+2.00
Nov	94.00	92.00	93.00	+2.00
Oct	92.00	90.00	91.00	+2.00
Sept	90.00	88.00	89.00	+2.00
Aug	88.00	86.00	87.00	+2.00
July	86.00	84.00	85.00	+2.00
June	84.00	82.00	83.00	+2.00
May	82.00	80.00	81.00	+2.00
April	80.00	78.00	79.00	+2.00
March	78.00	76.00	77.00	+2.00
Feb	76.00	74.00	75.00	+2.00
Jan	74.00	72.00	73.00	+2.00
Dec	72.00	70.00	71.00	+2.00
Nov	70.00	68.00	69.00	+2.00
Oct	68.00	66.00	67.00	+2.00
Sept	66.00	64.00	65.00	+2.00
Aug	64.00	62.00	63.00	+2.00
July	62.00	60.00	61.00	+2.00
June	60.00	58.00	59.00	+2.00
May	58.00	56.00	57.00	+2.00
April	56.00	54.00	55.00	+2.00
March	54.00	52.00	53.00	+2.00
Feb	52.00	50.00	51.00	+2.00
Jan	50.00	48.00	49.00	+2.00
Dec	48.00	46.00	47.00	+2.00
Nov	46.00	44.00	45.00	+2.00
Oct	44.00	42.00	43.00	+2.00
Sept	42.00	40.00	41.00	+2.00
Aug	40.00	38.00	39.00	+2.00
July	38.00	36.00	37.00	+2.00
June	36.00	34.00	35.00	+2.00
May	34.00	32.00	33.00	+2.00
April	32.00	30.00	31.00	+2.00
March	30.00	28.00	29.00	+2.00
Feb	28.00	26.00	27.00	+2.00
Jan	26.00	24.00	25.00	+2.00
Dec	24.00	22.00	23.00	+2.00
Nov	22.00	20.00	21.00	+2.00
Oct	20.00	18.00	19.00	+2.00
Sept	18.00	16.00	17.00	+2.00
Aug	16.00	14.00	15.00	+2.00
July	14.00	12.00	13.00	+2.00
June	12.00	10.00	11.00	+2.00
May	10.00	8.00	9.00	+2.00
April	8.00	6.00	7.00	+2.00
March	6.00	4.00	5.00	+2.00
Feb	4.00	2.00	3.00	+2.00
Jan	2.00	0.00	1.00	+2.00
Dec	0.00	0.00	0.00	+2.00

Metals

COPPER	High	Low	Settle	Chg.
100 lbs minimum-dollars per lb				
Dec	1.10	1.08	1.09	+0.01
Nov	1.08	1.06	1.07	+0.01
Oct	1.06	1.04	1.05	+0.01
Sept	1.04	1.02	1.03	+0.01
Aug	1.02	1.00	1.01	+0.01
July	1.00	0.98	0.99	+0.01
June	0.98	0.96	0.97	+0.01
May	0.96	0.94	0.95	+0.01
April	0.94	0.92	0.93	+0.01
March	0.92	0.90	0.91	+0.01
Feb	0.90	0.88	0.89	+0.01
Jan	0.88	0.86	0.87	+0.01
Dec	0.86	0.84	0.85	+0.01
Nov	0.84	0.82	0.83	+0.01
Oct	0.82	0.80	0.81	+0.01
Sept	0.80	0.78	0.79	+0.01
Aug	0.78	0.76	0.77	+0.01
July	0.76	0.74	0.75	+0.01
June	0.74	0.72	0.73	+0.01
May	0.72	0.70	0.71	+0.01
April	0.70	0.68	0.69	+0.01
March	0.68	0.66	0.67	+0.01
Feb	0.66	0.64	0.65	+0.01
Jan	0.64	0.62	0.63	+0.01
Dec	0.62	0.60	0.61	+0.01
Nov	0.60	0.58	0.59	+0.01
Oct	0.58	0.56	0.57	+0.01
Sept	0.56	0.54	0.55	+0.01
Aug	0.54	0.52	0.53	+0.01
July	0.52	0.50	0.51	+0.01
June	0.50	0.48	0.49	+0.01
May	0.48	0.46	0.47	+0.01
April	0.46	0.44	0.45	+0.01
March	0.44	0.42	0.43	+0.01
Feb	0.42	0.40	0.41	+0.01
Jan	0.40	0.38	0.39	+0.01
Dec	0.38	0.36	0.37	+0.01
Nov	0.36	0.34	0.35	+0.01
Oct	0.34	0.32	0.33	+0.01
Sept	0.32	0.30	0.31	+0.01
Aug	0.30	0.28	0.29	+0.01
July	0.28	0.26	0.27	+0.01
June	0.26	0.24	0.25	+0.01
May	0.24	0.22	0.23	+0.01
April	0.22	0.20	0.21	+0.01
March	0.20	0.18	0.19	+0.01
Feb	0.18	0.16	0.17	+0.01
Jan	0.16	0.14	0.15	+0.01
Dec	0.14	0.12	0.13	+0.01
Nov	0.12	0.10	0.11	+0.01
Oct	0.10	0.08	0.09	+0.01
Sept	0.08	0.06	0.07	+0.01
Aug	0.06	0.04	0.05	+0.01
July	0.04	0.02	0.03	+0.01
June	0.02	0.00	0.01	+0.01
May	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.01

Livestock

	34.50	34.60	32.86	33.83	-1.77
Dec	34.65	34.75	34.07	34.07	-1.58
Nov	34.65	34.75	34.23	34.23	-1.58
Oct	34.55	34.85	34.17	34.17	-1.00
Sept	34.50	34.70	34.08	34.08	-1.00
Aug	33.90	34.00	33.20	33.20	-1.00
July	33.20	33.20	32.35	32.35	-1.00
June	31.40	31.40	30.63	30.63	-1.00
May	27.68	28.40	27.50	27.46	-0.04
April	26.40	26.60	26.20	26.30	-0.10
March	26.18	26.18	26.08	26.08	-0.10

SPORTS

The \$6-Million Woman of Tennis: 'I Want to Reach My Limit' Liberty Wins Again To Take a 2-0 Lead In America's Cup

By Roy S. Johnson
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — "Anybody got any money?" the young woman asked.

Everyone in the group searched pockets. "Why?" she said. "What do you want?"

"An ice cream cone, Strawberry."

After winning \$144,000 in prize money during the last two weeks, plus a \$500,000 bonus, Martina Navratilova was broke. Enough change was collected, and soon she had her reward.

After a taste, Navratilova, now known as the \$6-million woman, turned to a friend and said with a broad smile, "I've been waiting for this."

It was the end of a week that she will always remember. After failing to win the U.S. Open singles title in 10 previous attempts, she added it to her two-year reign as the dominant woman in tennis. With a picturesque straight-set triumph over Chris Evert Lloyd in the final Saturday, she gained her seventh Grand Slam title, raised her 1983 record to 66-1, won the 35th tournament of the 50 in which she has played in the last three years, and beat Evert for the 21st time in their last 27 meetings. And as if that were not enough, she teamed with Pam Shriver on Sunday to win her third U.S. Open doubles title.

Thus, Navratilova increased her career earnings to \$6,113,756, more than any other player, male or female.

But it was the U.S. Open singles title — "my country's championship," she said proudly — that

meant the most. And that her victory had come against Evert made the strawberry cone taste even better.

"It was nice waking up today and reading the papers," Navratilova said, moments after she and Shriver completed a three-set victory over Rosalyn Fairbank and Candy Reynolds. "I had a quiet night, kind of. I really couldn't celebrate too much because I had to play today. I had a couple of glasses of champagne. I know that's why it took me so long to get going."

There was hardly a lack of motivation for her in the two weeks — even off the court. Besides her quest for the singles title, there was her long rivalry with Evert. More than a few tennis followers have said that because of the 26-year-old Navratilova's dominance, aggressive style of play and athletic ability, she is the best female tennis player ever.

Among others with the credentials to stake such a claim were Maureen Connolly Brinker, Suzanne Lenglen, Helen Wills, Margaret Smith Court, Billie Jean King and, most recently, Evert, who bristled at the suggestion last week that her nemesis would think of joining the elite group.

"It happens every time a great player comes along," said Evert. "But the conditions are different, times are different, the competition's different. It's a sensitive subject. Martina's got two great years, and that's all she's had."

"You're dealing with pride here. She's got to play at this level for another five or six years to prove herself."

In reply, Navratilova said: "My two years can stand

up to anybody's. I haven't had the quantity, but I've had the quality. Now if I can stay healthy, I don't think there'll be any arguments. I know I'll be up there."

Before the final, Evert, the defending champion who admitted to being the underdog, said she only real advantage was mental toughness. "I've been through a whole career," she said. "That's my biggest asset. Martina's just achieved her success. I know that mentally, that could still be a vulnerable part of her if someone gets an advantage."

The trouble is, said Navratilova, that no one gets an advantage. "She's just trying to stay in the game, psychologically," she said of Evert's view. "The way I'm playing now, it's easy to be mentally tough. Besides, you can't measure that. I hope now she's knows I'm just as tough as she is."

The two know each other well; it would be difficult not to. They have met 54 times; Evert leads, 30-24. "We're not really close," Navratilova said, shrugging. "It would be hard. We don't go out to dinner together or anything. We've got a different circle of friends. Plus, we've just been through so much. I respect her. She's nice."

Then, smiling, she added, "She can be pretty funny when she's had a glass of wine."

After Saturday, it was apparent that the gap between the two women in the sport had widened. Evert was not strong enough or quick enough. Navratilova said that unless Evert changed her style, she might never beat her again.

"She can never serve and volley," said Navratilova.

"Now, I feel more threatened by Pam or Hana than I do Chris." She was referring to her doubles partner and Hana Mandlikova, both with attacking styles. "She's got to be more aggressive," Navratilova added.

Despite their rivalry, Navratilova said, she looks forward to the day when she and Evert can share a bottle of wine. "We can push around each other's kids," she said, moving as if she were pushing a stroller.

But until then, there is much to do. Physically, Navratilova is already highly conditioned. But she is after more. "I like to make my body do things that haven't been done before," she said. "I want to reach my limit."

There is still the Grand Slam — the French, Wimbledon, U.S. and Australian titles that must be won in succession. This year Navratilova took Wimbledon in addition to the U.S. Open, with the Australian scheduled in December.

"That takes a whole year," she said, "so I can't relax now. If you lose, you have to start all over."

Her only loss this year was in the French on clay to Kathy Horvath. Evert has dominated her on that surface, winning all seven of their meetings. Their last meeting on clay was in 1981 in a tournament at Amelia Island, Florida. The score was 6-0, 6-0. It was Evert's only shutout in the rivalry. That, too, was in the back of the champion's mind.

"I want Chris on clay," she said. "I haven't played her on clay since I started playing well. At the French — that would be right — I want to beat her."

She paused, then added, "I'm ready."

Nevertheless, the challengers still seemed in command in the second race, leading by 21 seconds going into the second upwind leg — supposedly their strength with the winds down to the 10-knot range.

But if Australia II was in control of the race, it wasn't in control of the tricky wind. That was the domain of the Liberty skipper, Dennis Conner.

The American skipper, who defended the Cup aboard Freedom against Australia in 1980, switched to a bigger foreshore and sailed to the right side of the course, closer to land.

The tactic worked.

Liberty picked up an offshore breeze from the mouth of the Sakonnet River and passed the Australians. By the time the boats were out for the final leg, downwind to Liberty's favor, Conner had stretched the lead to 48 seconds.

Australia II had been forced to sail at a more perpendicular angle as its bending mast seemed to be standing too straight to expose enough sail for maximum speed.

Liberty held a seemingly safe 31-second lead going to the last leg, 4.5 miles upwind, but the Australians weren't through. The wind was changing almost constantly, and Australia II, skippered by John Bertrand, caught one of the shifts himself to pull almost even.

The two boats tacked and tacked, zigzagging for position, and the Australians appeared to have the weather edge.

But then the wind changed again, a sudden shift to the east that pushed Liberty to more than a 300-yard lead.

From there, Conner simply protected his lead, and Bertrand was unable to find one last gust that might have pushed the Australians back into the race.

Liverpool Lackluster In Victory

United Press International

LONDON — Liverpool and Ajax Amsterdam, the main challengers for the European Cup, produced lackluster performances in their opening matches Wednesday night.

Liverpool, the champion in 1977, 1978 and 1981, could manage only a 1-0 victory on the road against the Danish champion, Odense, on a 14th-minute goal by the Scottish international Kenny Dalglish.

Ajax, the champion for three consecutive years in the early 1970s, was held to a scoreless draw against visiting Olympiakos, which is now favored to advance when it plays Ajax in Greece in the second leg in two weeks.

Hamburg has a bye in the first round.

The defending champion in the Cup Winners' Cup, Aberdeen, had to wait until the 88th minute before Mark McGhee scored the winning goal against Akranes for a 2-1 victory in Iceland. But Anderlecht, the UEFA Cup holder, had no trouble in disposing of Brynne, 3-0, in Norway.



Greg Gross of Philadelphia is upended at the plate — and tagged out — by the Montreal catcher, Gary Carter, after Gross attempted to come home on a single by Ivan DeJesus.

Pitching and Homers Lead Phillies To Sweep of Expos and 1-Game Lead

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PHILADELPHIA — Marty Bystrom pitched a five-hitter and Mike Schmidt and Lou Matuszek homered Wednesday night to lead the Philadelphia Phillies to a 5-0 victory over the Montreal Expos and a doubleheader sweep.

Schmidt and Joe Morgan each hit two-run homers and Steve Carlton won the 298th game of his career to pace the Phillies to a 9-5 triumph in the opener.

The sweep lifted the Phillies into first place in the National League East, one game ahead of Pittsburgh, which defeated Chicago, 6-3. The Expos, who began the night with a half-game lead, fell to third, 1½ games out. St. Louis, which beat New York, 2-1, is 2½ behind.

Bystrom (6-9) was making his first appearance since Aug. 20, when he sustained a strained right elbow that forced the Phillies to put him on the disabled list. He did not allow a runner past second base Wednesday and did not allow more than one runner in any inning.

Pirates 6, Cubs 3

In Pittsburgh, John Candelaria allowed six hits in six innings and Jim Morrison went 3-for-4, including a two-run double in the fourth inning, to pace the Pirates to a 6-3 victory over Chicago.

Major League Standings

NATIONAL LEAGUE			
Team	W	L	Pct.
Philadelphia	76	49	.607
Pittsburgh	75	50	.600
St. Louis	74	51	.592
San Francisco	73	52	.585
Los Angeles	64	61	.512
New York	60	65	.480
Atlanta	58	67	.462
Montreal	57	68	.453
Chicago	47	79	.372

AMERICAN LEAGUE			
Team	W	L	Pct.
Baltimore	82	42	.660
New York	82	43	.657
Toronto	81	44	.648
Minnesota	79	47	.625
Cleveland	68	58	.540
Los Angeles	64	64	.500
Seattle	55	73	.430

SPORTS BRIEFS

More Soviet Games Canceled in U.S.
TUSCALOOSA, Alabama (Combined Dispatches) — Two more schools — Alabama and Houston — have canceled games on an American tour by the Soviet national basketball team, citing the Soviet downing of a South Korean passenger plane.

Alabama officials announced Thursday that their Nov. 21 game with the Russians will be canceled to protest Moscow's "transgression in responding to world concerns." In all, six of seven schools on the Soviet tour — all but Kansas — have canceled their games.

In Detroit, officials canceled a match between the U.S. Olympic hockey team and the Soviet national team that was scheduled for Dec. 5. But the chairman of the U.S. Olympic Hockey Committee, Walter Bush, said he was shocked by the decision, adding, "It's unfair to penalize us."

New York Considers Domed Stadium
NEW YORK (NYT) — City officials said Wednesday that they were exploring the construction of a domed stadium in New York, mostly to persuade the Jets of the National Football League not to move to New Jersey when their lease at Shea Stadium expires after this season.

"There is no question but that one option we will be considering is whether or not to build a new, domed stadium," Mayor Edward I. Koch said. But city officials acknowledged that they had no specific site, no estimate of costs and no starting or completion date.

Zoeller Takes Lead in Las Vegas Golf
LAS VEGAS (AP) — Fuzzy Zoeller, despite a chronic back ailment, had a 9-under-par 63 Wednesday to take a one-stroke lead after the first round of the Las Vegas Pro-Celebrity Classic golf tournament.

The format calls for the 208 pros to play one round on each of four courses, each day with a different four-man team of amateurs. After 72 holes, the amateurs will drop out and the field will be cut to the 70 pros for the final round Sunday at the Las Vegas Country Club.

Mark Wiebe, who has made six unsuccessful attempts to gain full playing rights at the pro tour's qualifying school, shot a 64 in the searing afternoon heat and was alone in second.

For the Record
TOKYO (AP) — Lisa Bender, a 17-year-old from the United States, "poet top-seeded Chris Evert Lloyd on Thursday night in the second round of the Queen's Grand Prix tennis tournament, 7-5, 4-6, 6-4."

ANAHEIM, California (UPI) — After 13 seasons with the Kansas City Royals, Amos Otis is a free agent. The team announced Wednesday that the 36-year-old outfielder had agreed to accept \$150,000 to buy out his contract rather than \$325,000 to re-sign.

NEW YORK (AP) — The 1983 Baseball All-Star Game will be played in Minneapolis, Commissioner Bowie Kuhn announced Wednesday.

CINCINNATI (AP) — Mario Soto signed a five-year contract Wednesday with the Cincinnati Reds. The 27-year-old pitcher reportedly will make more than \$1 million a year. There are also two option years.

Transition

BASEBALL
American League
KANSAS CITY — Decided not to exercise their option to renew the contract of Amos Otis, outfielder, after the 1983 season.
MINNESOTA — Renewed the contract of Billy Golder, infielder, for one year.
NEW YORK — Placed Steve Kenna, outfielder, on the 60-day emergency disabled list.
National League
CINCINNATI — Signed Mario Soto, pitcher, to a five-year contract, plus two option years.
BASKETBALL
National Basketball Association
CLEVELAND — Signed John Lucas, guard, to a one-year contract, contingent on his making the team.
INDIANA — Named George Irvine vice president and director of operations. Named Scottie Redman, running back, and Doug Rogers, defensive end, to the team.
KANSAS CITY — Signed Steve Harrel, forward, to a two-year contract.
WASHINGTON — Signed Bernard Perry, guard.
HOLLYWOOD — Signed Billy Paultz, center.
LATVIA — Signed Billy Paultz, center.
FOOTBALL
Atlanta — Chosen to replace offensive coordinator and offensive line coach, Doug Rogers, defensive end, and Doug Rogers, defensive end, to the team.
BALTIMORE — Chosen to replace offensive coordinator and offensive line coach, Doug Rogers, defensive end, and Doug Rogers, defensive end, to the team.

NASL Playoffs

First Round
Montreal vs. New York
(Montreal wins series, 2-0)
Second Round
Seattle vs. Vancouver
(Seattle wins series, 2-0)
Third Round
Seattle vs. Vancouver
(Seattle wins series, 2-0)
Fourth Round
Seattle vs. Vancouver
(Seattle wins series, 2-0)
Fifth Round
Seattle vs. Vancouver
(Seattle wins series, 2-0)
Sixth Round
Seattle vs. Vancouver
(Seattle wins series, 2-0)
Seventh Round
Seattle vs. Vancouver
(Seattle wins series, 2-0)
Eighth Round
Seattle vs. Vancouver
(Seattle wins series, 2-0)
Ninth Round
Seattle vs. Vancouver
(Seattle wins series, 2-0)
Tenth Round
Seattle vs. Vancouver
(Seattle wins series, 2-0)

Wednesday's Major League Line Scores

Standings

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Team	W	L	Pct.	G.B.
Philadelphia	74	69	.517	1
Pittsburgh	74	70	.514	1½
Montreal	73	71	.507	3½
St. Louis	64	81	.441	16
Chicago	60	85	.414	16

Team	W	L	Pct.	G.B.
Los Angeles	64	61	.579	—
Atlanta	60	65	.552	4
Houston	76	68	.528	7½
San Diego	73	73	.500	8
San Francisco	66	66	.500	14½
Cincinnati	67	79	.459	17½

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Team	W	L	Pct.	G.B.
Baltimore	84	55	.605	—
Detroit	84	62	.575	5½
New York	82	63	.564	7
Toronto	81	66	.551	9
Pittsburgh	79	67	.541	10½
Cleveland	77	67	.528	12½
Seattle	64	82	.438	25½

Team	W	L	Pct.	G.B.
Chicago	65	60	.584	—
Kansas City	69	73	.487	15½
Texas	68	78	.466	17½
Oakland	68	79	.463	18
Los Angeles	64	81	.441	21
Albuquerque	62	84	.425	23½

Milwaukee	60	87	.405	—
New York	59	88	.400	1
St. Louis	57	90	.389	2
St. Paul	57	90	.389	2
Winnipeg	56	91	.382	3
HR-New York Griffins	51	96	.345	8
Boston	50	97	.340	9
Red Sox	50	98	.336	10
D. Matthews, Stewart (7) and Dempsey (7)	49	99	.332	11
Clear (7) and Allenson, Gendron (7)	49	99	.332	11
St. Louis, 7-14, L-15, 1-17, 1-18, 1-19, 1-20, 1-21, 1-22, 1-23, 1-24, 1-25, 1-26, 1-27, 1-28, 1-29, 1-30, 1-31, 1-32, 1-33, 1-34, 1-35, 1-36, 1-37, 1-38, 1-39, 1-40, 1-41, 1-42, 1-43, 1-44, 1-45, 1-46, 1-47, 1-48, 1-49, 1-50, 1-51, 1-52, 1-53, 1-54, 1-55, 1-56, 1-57, 1-58, 1-59, 1-60, 1-61, 1-62, 1-63, 1-64, 1-65, 1-66, 1-67, 1-68, 1-69, 1-70, 1-71, 1-72, 1-73, 1-74, 1-75, 1-76, 1-77, 1-78, 1-79, 1-80, 1-81, 1-82, 1-83, 1-84, 1-85, 1-86, 1-87, 1-88, 1-89, 1-90, 1-91, 1-92, 1-93, 1-94, 1-95, 1-96, 1-97, 1-98, 1-99, 1-100, 1-101, 1-102, 1-103, 1-104, 1-105, 1-106, 1-107, 1-108, 1-109, 1-110, 1-111, 1-112, 1-113, 1-114, 1-115, 1-116, 1-117, 1-118, 1-119, 1-120, 1-121, 1-122, 1-123, 1-124, 1-125, 1-126, 1-127, 1-128, 1-129, 1-130, 1-131, 1-132, 1-133, 1-134, 1-135, 1-136, 1-137, 1-138, 1-139, 1-140, 1-141, 1-142, 1-143, 1-144, 1-145, 1-146, 1-147, 1-148, 1-149, 1-150, 1-151, 1-152, 1-153, 1-154, 1-155, 1-156, 1-157, 1-158, 1-159, 1-160, 1-161, 1-162, 1-163, 1-164, 1-165, 1-166, 1-167, 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